

FORM PTO-1390 (Modified)  
(REV 10-95)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)  
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

4047

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 1.5)

09/269897

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.  
PCT/JP98/03476INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE  
4 August 1998PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED  
4 August 1997

## TITLE OF INVENTION

METHODS FOR DETECTION OR MEASUREMENT OF VIRUSES

## APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Katsumi AOYAGI, Chiharu OHUE, Kumiko IIDA, Tatsuji KIMURA, Shintaro YAGI

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☐ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
  - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).
8. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
  - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
9. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
10. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
11. ☐ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

## Items 13 to 18 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.  
A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A substitute specification.
17. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
18. ☒ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
19. ☒ Other items or information:

THE FEE CALCULATION MUST BE BASED ON THE CLAIMS AS AMENDED AND ADDED  
IN THE ATTACHED PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT.

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 1.5)	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP98/03476	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 4047
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20. The following fees are submitted:.				<b>CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY</b>	
<b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE ( 37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5) ) :</b>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO .....		\$840.-			
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) .....		\$720.00			
<input type="checkbox"/> No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) .....		\$790.00			
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO .....		\$1,070.00			
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) .....		\$98.00			
<b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b>				840	00
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)). <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30					
<b>CLAIMS</b>	<b>NUMBER FILED</b>	<b>NUMBER EXTRA</b>	<b>RATE</b>		
Total claims	30 - 20 =	10	x \$22.00	180	00
Independent claims	7 - 3 =	4	x \$82.00	312	00
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>					
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>				1332	00
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28) (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>					
<b>SUBTOTAL =</b>				1332	00
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)). <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 +					
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>				1332	00
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				40	00
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>				1372	00
				<b>Amount to be:</b>	\$
				<b>refunded</b>	\$
				<b>charged</b>	\$

- ☒ A check in the amount of \$1372.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.
- ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the above fees.  
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-2532 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

**NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.**

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Wyatt, Gerber, Meller and O'Rourke  
P.O. Box 2198, Grand Central Station  
New York, NY 10163

SIGNATURE

Michael N. Meller

NAME

20,779

REGISTRATION NUMBER

April 2, 1999

DATE

09/269897<sup>PTO</sup>

~~NOT FOR PCT/PTO~~ 02 APR 1999

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN THE MATTER OF:

APPLICANT: AOYAGI ET AL

ORDER/DOCKET NO. 4047

FOR: METHODS FOR DETECTION OR MEASUREMENT OF VIRUSUS

MARCH 29, 1999

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Hon. Commissioner of Patents  
and Trademarks  
Washington, DC 20231

S I R:

Please amend the application as follows.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1-12, 16, and 18-29 as follows:

1. (Amended) A method for treating virus-containing sample, [characterized by] comprising treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an anionic surfactant and (2) selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric surfactant, a nonionic surfactant [or] and a protein denaturant.

2. (Amended) A method for treating virus-containing sample, [characterized by] comprising treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an anionic surfactant, (2) an amphoteric surfactant and (3) selected from the group consisting of a nonionic surfactant [or] and protein denaturant.

Claim 3, line 1, change “characterized by” to --comprising--

Claim 4, line 1, change “according to any of claims 1 to 4” to --as in claim 1--

5. (Amended) A method [according to] as in claim 4, wherein said imidazole ring-containing compound is selected from the group consisting of imidazole, histidine, imidazoleacrylic acid, imidazolecarboxyaldehyde, imidazoledithiocarboxylic acid, imidazoledicarboxylic acid, imidazolemethanol, imidazolidinethione, imidazolidone, histamine [or] and imidazopyridine.

6. (Amended) A method according to claim 4, wherein said indole ring-containing compound is selected from the group consisting of tryptophan, indoleacrylic acid, indole, indoleacetic acid, indoleacetic hydrazide, methyl indoleacetate, indolebutyric acid, indoleacetonitrile acid, indoleethanol, indolelactic acid, indolemethanol, indolepropionic acid, indolepyruvic acid, indolyl methyl ketone, indomycin, indoleacetone, indomethacin, indoprofen [or] and indolmine.

Claim 7, line 2, change “characterized by” to --comprising--

8. (Amended) A method as in claim 1, wherein the [for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a] treatment solution also contains [containing (1) a chaotropic ion, (2) an acidifying agent and (3)] a nonionic surfactant.

Claim 9, line 1, change “according to any one of claims 1 to 9” to --as in claim 1--

10. (Amended) A method [according to] as in claim 9, wherein said virus is selected from the group consisting of hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis D virus, hepatitis E virus, hepatitis G virus, hand-foot-and-mouth disease virus, a flavivirus (yellow fever virus, West

Nile virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, dengue virus), a togavirus (alpha-virus, rubivirus, arterivirus, rubella virus) a pestivirus (hog cholera virus, bovine diarrhea virus), a paramyxovirus (parainfluenza virus, measles virus, mumps virus), an orthomyxovirus (human influenza virus, avian influenza virus, equine influenza virus, swine influenza virus), a rhabdovirus (rabies virus, vesicular stomatitis virus), a picornavirous (poliovirus, Cocksackie virus, echovirus, bovine enterovirus, porcine enterovirus, simian enterovirus, mouse encephalitis virus, human rhinovirus, bovine rhinovirus, equine rhinovirus, foot and mouth disease virus, hepatitis A virus), a coronavirus (human coronavirus, avian infectious bronchitis virus, mouse hepatitis virus, porcine transmissible gastroenteritis virus), an arenavirus (lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, lassa virus, Korean hemorrhagic fever virus), a retrovirus (HTLV: human adult leukemia virus, HIV: AIDS virus, feline leukemia sarcoma virus, bovine leukemia virus, Rous sarcoma virus), a reovirus (rotavirus), a calcivirus (Norwalk virus), a bunyavirus (renal syndrome hemorrhagic fever virus), a phyllovirus (Ebola virus, Marburg virus), hepatitis B virus (HBV), a pox virus (vaccinia virus), alastrim virus, cowpox virus, smallpox virus), a parvovirus (human parvovirus, porcine parvovirus, bovine parvovirus, canine parvovirus, a feline leucopenia virus, Aleutian mink disease virus), a papovavirus (papilloma virus, polyoma virus), adenovirus, a herpes virus (herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus, chickenpox herpes zoster virus, EB virus, equine herpes virus, feline herpes virus, Marek's disease virus) [or] African swine cholera virus.

11. (Amended) A method [according to any of claims 1 to 10] as in claim 1, wherein said virus is selected from the group consisting of hepatitis C virus (HCV) [or] and hepatitis B virus (HBV).

Claim 12, line 1, change “characterized by” to --involved with--

line 2, change “treating” to --treatment--; same line, change “according to any one of claims 1” to --as in claim 1--

line 3, delete “to 10”

Claim 16, line 5, delete “according to claim 14”

18. (Amended) A kit, assay kit or diagnostic reagent for determining the presence or absence of HCV in a sample, which is for use in an immunoassay method according to claim 12 and comprises a monoclonal antibody produced by hybridoma selected from the group consisting of HC11-14 (FERM BP-6006), HC11-10 (FERM BP-6004) and [or] HC11-11 (FERM BP-6005).

19. (Amended) A diagnostic kit [according to any one of claims 15 to 17] as in claim 15 which further includes a compound selected from the group consisting of urea, an imidazole ring-containing compound and [or] an indole ring-containing compound.

20. (Amended) A diagnostic kit [according to] as in claim 19, wherein said imidazole ring-containing compound is selected from the group consisting of imidazole, histidine, imidazoleacrylic acid, imidazolecarboxyaldehyde, imidazolecarboxamide, imidazoledione, imidazoledithiocarboxylic acid, imidazoledicarboxylic acid, imidazolemethanol, imidazolidinethione, imidazolidone, histamine [or] and imidazopyridine.

21. (Amended) A diagnostic kit [according to] as in claim 19, wherein said indole ring-containing compound is selected from the group consisting of tryptophan, indoleacrylic acid, indole, indoleacetic acid, indoleacetic hydrazide, methyl indoleacetate, indolebutyric acid, indoleacetonitrile, indolecarbinol, indolecarboxyaldehyde, indolecarboxylic acid, indoleethanol,

indolelactic acid, indolemethanol, indolepropionic acid, indolepyruvic acid, indolyl methyl ketone, indomycin, indoleacetone, indomethacin, indoprofen [or] and indolamine.

Claim 22, line 1, change “characterized by” to --comprising--

Claim 23, line 1, change “according to” to --as in--

24. (Amended) A method [according to] as in claim 22 [or 23], wherein said tertiary or quaternary amine surfactant is selected from the group consisting of dodecyl-N-sarcosinic acid, a cetyl or dodecyltrimethylammonium salt, 3-(dodecyldimethylammonio)-1propanesulfonic acid, a dodecylpyrimidium salt [or] and decanoyl-N-methylglucamide (MEGA-10).

25. (Amended) A method [according to either of claims 23 or 24] as in claim 23, wherein said nonionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene nonyl phenyl ether.

Claim 26, lines 1 and 2, change “according to any one of claims 22 to 25” to --as in claim 22--

Claim 27, lines 1 and 2, change “ according to any one of claims 22 to 26” to --as in claim 22--

28. (Amended) A method [according to] as in claim 27, wherein said virus is selected from the group consisting of hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis D virus, hepatitis E virus, hepatitis G virus, hand-foot-and-mouth disease virus, a flavivirus (yellow fever virus, West Nile virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, dengue virus), a togavirus (alpha-virus, rubivirus, arterivirus, rubella virus) a pestivirus (hog cholera virus, bovine diarrhea virus), a paramyxovirus (parainfluenza virus 1, 2, 3, 4, canine distemper virus, Newcastle disease virus, RS virus, rinderpest virus, simian parainfluenza virus, measles virus, mumps virus), an orthomyxovirus

(human influenza virus, avian influenza virus, equine influenza virus, swine influenza virus), a rhabdovirus (rabies virus, vesicular stomatitis virus), a picornavirus (poliovirus, Coxsackie virus, echovirus, bovine enterovirus, porcine enterovirus, simian enterovirus, mouse encephalitis virus, human rhinovirus, bovine rhinovirus, equine rhinovirus, foot and mouth disease virus, hepatitis A virus), a coronavirus (human coronavirus, avian infectious bronchitis virus, mouse hepatitis virus, porcine transmissible gastroenteritis virus), an arenavirus (lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, lassa virus, Korean hemorrhagic fever virus), a retrovirus (HTLV: human adult leukemia virus, HIV: AIDS virus, feline leukemia sarcoma virus, bovine leukemia virus, Rous sarcoma virus), a reovirus (rotavirus), a calcivirus (Norwalk virus), a bunyavirus (Ebola virus, Marburg virus), hepatitis B virus (HBV), a pox virus (vaccinia virus, alastrim virus, cowpox virus, smallpox virus), a parvovirus (human parvovirus, porcine paravovirus, bovine parvovirus, canine parvovirus, feline leucopenia virus, Aleutian mink disease virus), a papovavirus (papilloma virus, polyome virus), adenovirus, a herpes virus (herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus, chickenpox herpes zoster virus, EB virus, equine herpes virus, feline herpes virus, Marek's disease virus) or African swine cholera virus.

Claim 29, lines 1 and 2, change "according to any one of claims 22 to 28" to --as in claim 22--



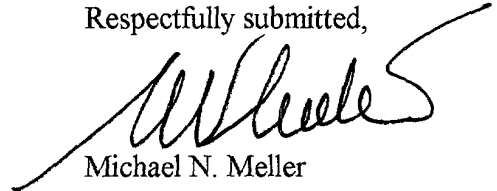
Please add new claim 30 as follows:

--30. A kit as in claim 16, wherein the monoclonal antibody is selected from the group consisting of HC11-11 (FERM BP-6005), HC11-14 (FERM BP-6006), HC11-10 (FERM BP6004), HC11-3 (FERM BP-6002) and HC11-7 (FERM BP-6003).--

REMARKS

The above amendments are made to remove the multiple dependent claims and place the claims into better condition for examination.

Respectfully submitted,



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17PRTS

09/269897

TFI-F874/PCT

- 1 -

510 Rec'd PCT/PTO 02 APR 1999

DESCRIPTION

METHODS FOR DETECTION OR MEASUREMENT OF VIRUSES

Technical Field

- 5           The present invention relates to methods of detecting or measuring viruses and reagents therefor.

Background Art

- 10           Currently, various methods of detecting viruses have been used to detect the presence of infectious viruses in blood or blood products, and to identify the presence of viruses in patients with diseases. However, these methods are not always highly sensitive or specific though the sensitivity and the specificity may vary with  
15           the type of virus to be detected. Even when they are sensitive and specific enough, they are often expensive and require lengthy procedures as in the culture and isolation of a virus. As a background to the present invention, type C hepatitis (hepatitis C) will be  
20           mentioned in detail below.

- The causative agent of hepatitis C had long been unknown, but when the gene of the virus was cloned (Science 244: 359-362, 1989) and a diagnostic method by antibody measurement using a recombinant antigen  
25           generated based on said gene was developed (Science 244: 362-364, 1989; Japanese Patent Publication (Kohyo) 2 (1990)-500880), it was found that hepatitis C is an infectious disease whose causative agent is hepatitis C virus (HCV) that is transmitted through the blood and  
30           blood products as its main route of infection. With the development of the so-called second generation antibody testing method in which a recombinant core antigen and a recombinant NS3 antigen have been added, it is now possible to identify virtually all HCV patients by  
35           testing their serum. This has made it possible to eradicate almost all HCV infections transmitted through blood donations in Japan.

However, as for other common viral infections such as by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), there is a period of time until the appearance of antibodies after infection, or the so-called window period in which a virus is unidentifiable by existing testing methods. This means that the risk of secondary infection is still present, due to blood-borne components that cannot be identified by antibody testing methods, in areas where blood-selling is legal or in some regions of Japan. The antibody testing method also has a drawback in that it cannot distinguish a person who has recuperated from an infection and a person who is in the active stage of infection because of its principle of testing.

Interferon (IFN) is currently used for the treatment of hepatitis C. Some researchers insist, however, that the efficacy of the therapy can be evaluated by only measuring the antibody titer of HCV because the titer declines 6 months after elimination of HCV by IFN. However, since the antibody titer starts to decline only after the reduction of antigen stimulation or several months after the elimination of antigen, it is impossible to determine whether IFN administration resulted in the elimination of HCV, at a desired timing and accuracy, by the antibody testing alone. Hence, in order to monitor the therapy, it is necessary to detect HCV per se in addition to the HCV antibody.

It was difficult to establish a method of directly detecting the virus particle (virus antigen) of HCV because blood levels of the virus are very low as compared to other viruses such as hepatitis B virus (HBV) and because the virus cannot be propagated in vitro or using an animal etc. as a host. Therefore, instead of detecting the virus antigen, methods of detecting the genomic RNA of the virus were developed such as the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method (Science 230: 1350-1354, 1985) and the branched-chain DNA probe method. But, the method of detecting viral genomes have several

problems when compared to the method of detecting virus antigens.

5 First, it has been pointed out that since the substance to be detected is RNA that is not very stable during storage, the procedure of freezing and thawing of serum may cause a reduction in the measured value. Thus, the serum samples to be tested must be stored more carefully than when they are used in other assay methods. Utmost care must also be taken in transportation of the  
10 samples.

Although the testing methods that involve the use of a PCR method are the most sensitive for detecting gene fragments, they have problems in that : reverse  
15 transcription from a genomic RNA to a template DNA is often accompanied by losses, which therefor requires great skills to obtain an accurate quantitative value, and : since amplification is an important principle in the methods, a high incidence of false-positives may occur in case of contamination, and thus the processing  
20 of a large volume of samples at one time is impossible. Furthermore, even those methods which are postulated to be a simple procedure take 2 hours or more for pretreatment of samples and are complicated since repeated procedures of centrifugation and the like are  
25 required. In addition, such complicated procedures lead to increased chances of contamination and thereby increased chances of obtaining false-positive results. On the other hand, the branched-DNA probe method is low in detection sensitivity and besides takes about 20 hours  
30 before obtaining test results (Igaku to Yakugaku [Medicine and Pharmacology] 31: 961-970, 1994), and hence the method leaves much to be desired in terms of sensitivity and processing time.

In order to solve the above-mentioned problems  
35 associated with the methods of detecting viral genomes, methods were developed that involve the direct detection of a virus antigen. As shown in Japanese Unexamined

Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 8 (1996)-29427, a method was developed that detects the core antigen of HCV in the serum using monoclonal antibody specific for the core antigen. As has been reported in Tanaka et al., Journal of Hepatology 23: 742-745, 1995, and Fujino et al., Igaku to Yakugaku [Medicine and Pharmacology] 36: 1065-1070, 1996, methods of detecting the core antigen in the serum have been shown to have a clinical usefulness as do the above-mentioned methods of detecting the viral genome. However, there are still several major problems that need be solved as in the methods of detecting the viral genome.

One such problem is that the sensitivity, compared to the PCR method, is so low that it cannot be used as a final test method of serum screening. Tanaka et al., Journal of Hepatology 23: 742-745, 1995, indicated that the detection limit is  $10^4 - 10^5$  copies/ml of HCV RNA. Fujino et al., Igaku to Yakugaku [Medicine and Pharmacology] 36: 1065-1070, 1996, reported that the method has shown a positive rate of 67% on 102 sera of the patients before treatment with chronic hepatitis C who were found to be RNA positive by the most sensitive detection method of CRT (competitive reverse transcription)-PCR method. That is, in terms of sensitivity, the method lags far behind the most sensitive CRT-PCR method.

Furthermore, the complicated procedure of treating samples for measurement, and the long time it takes, pose problems when it is used in screening. Thus, the method requires a multi-step procedure for sample (serum) treatment comprising: a polyethylene glycol treatment (4 °C, 1 hr) for the concentration of virus particles and the removal of serum components; centrifugation (15 min); the removal of supernatants; urea treatment; the alkali treatment (37 °C, 30 min); the addition of the neutralizing agent and the like. In addition, the

process of dispersing, with urea, the precipitate having an increased viscosity due to the PEG treatment requires great skill. In order to obtain a reproducible result, therefore, great skill is required and, besides, a  
5 minimum of 2 hours of treatment is necessary. Furthermore, such processes as centrifugation, supernatant removal, etc. are not amenable to automation and render the simultaneous treatment of a large number of samples very difficult. Thus, from a viewpoint of  
10 ease of handling as well, the method is not suited for applications that require the treatment of a large volume of samples as in screening tests.

On the other hand, the virus antigen detection system is superior to the highly sensitive PCR method in  
15 the following points. Thus, it is very tolerant to contamination because it involves no procedure of excessive amplification in the detection step. Furthermore, since it is intended to detect antigen protein that is relatively stable instead of poorly  
20 stable RNA, it requires no excessive care in the storage of samples, it does not require special equipment such as the deep freezer that is needed for samples to be detected by PCR, and the transportation of the samples is also easier.

25 These features are suitable for applications in which a large number of samples is measured as in the blood industry or health checkup testing. However, because the disclosed method of detecting the core antigen, as indicated above, is not amenable to  
30 automation and is low in sensitivity so that it cannot be a gold standard in applications that require high sensitivity such as in the blood industry, it cannot be applied to tests that handle a large number of samples such as screening, and cannot make the best use of its  
35 advantageous features over the PCR method. Furthermore, clinically useful assay methods must always face the challenges of sensitivity, specificity, reproducibility,

ease of handling, and low cost, and sustained efforts are needed to satisfy these challenges as much as possible. With regard to detection of virus antigens other than HCV, especially for use in screening handling a large number of samples, there are many methods that are not put into practical use because they are low in sensitivity, as compared to the PCR method, or the desired antigen could not be fully exposed.

10 Disclosure of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for detecting various virus antigens, including a method for detecting HCV antigen, that is suitable for treating a large number of samples as in screening in the blood industry and health checkups. In other words, the object of the present invention is to provide the detection system for various virus antigens including a method of detecting HCV antigen that has a sensitivity and specificity equivalent to those of the PCR method, that permit simple pretreatment, or that can be easily automated without pretreatment. Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be explained hereinbelow with a main reference to HCV.

According to the first embodiment (1) of the present invention, there is provided a means to detect or determine HCV by disrupting the virus particle, fully exposing the virus antigen, disrupting antibodies, if present, against the virus antigen, and detecting or determining the virus antigen.

Thus, the present invention provides (I) a method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an anionic surfactant and (2) an amphoteric surfactant, nonionic surfactant, or protein denaturant.

The present invention also provides (II) a method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by

treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an anionic surfactant, (2) an amphoteric surfactant and (3) a nonionic surfactant or protein denaturant.

5           The present invention also provides (III) a method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an anionic surfactant, (2) an amphoteric surfactant, (3) a nonionic surfactant and (4)  
10           a protein denaturant.

          The present invention also provides (IV) a virus assay method characterized by using a sample treating method according to any one of (I) to (III) and reacting  
15           a sample with a probe which specifically recognizes a virus antigen, for detection or quantitation of the presence of the virus antigen.

          The present invention also provides a kit, assay kit or diagnostic reagent for determining the presence or absence of a virus in a sample, which is for use in the  
20           above (IV) immunoassay method and comprises an anionic surfactant.

          The present invention also provides a kit, assay kit or diagnostic reagent for determining the presence or absence of a virus in a sample, which is for use in the  
25           above (IV) immunoassay method and comprises a monoclonal antibody described hereinbelow.

          According to the first embodiment (2) of the present invention, there is provided a means to detect or determine a virus by disrupting the virus particle, fully  
30           exposing the virus antigen, disrupting antibodies, if present, against the virus antigen and detecting or determining the virus antigen.

          Thus, the present invention provides (V) a method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by  
35           treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) a chaotropic ion and (2) an acidifying agent.



The present invention further provides (VI) a method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an chaotropic ion, (2) an  
5 acidifying agent and (3) a nonionic surfactant.

The present invention further provides (VII) a virus assay method, characterized by using a sample treating method according to the above (V) and (VI) and reacting a sample with a probe which specifically recognizes a virus  
10 antigen, for detection or quantitation of the presence of the virus antigen.

The present invention further provides a kit, assay kit or diagnostic reagent for determining the presence or absence of a virus in a sample, which is for use in the  
15 above (VII) method and comprises a chaotropic agent.

The present invention further provides a kit, assay kit or diagnostic reagent for determining the presence or absence of HCV in a sample, which is for use in the above (VII) method and comprises a monoclonal antibody produced  
20 by a hybridoma HC11-14 (FERM BP-6006), HC11-10 (FERM BP-6004) or HC11-11 (FERM-BP-6005).

According to the second embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a method to detect or determine a virus antigen during the window period in  
25 which antibodies against said virus have not yet been generated. In this method, the disruption of the virus particle to expose the virus antigen is sufficient and there is no need to disrupt antibodies against the virus antigen in the blood.

Thus, the present invention provides a virus assay method characterized by measurement of a virus antigen based on its binding with a probe in the presence of a surfactant with an alkyl group of 10 or more carbon atoms and a secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine, or a  
30 nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) of 12-14, or of both of them.  
35

The present invention further provides a hybridoma

cell line selected from the group consisting of HC11-11 (FERM-BP-6005), HC11-14 (FERM BP-6006), HC11-10 (FERM BP-6004), HC11-3 (FERM-BP-6002), and HC11-7 (FERM-BP-6003).

5           The present invention also provides a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma cell line selected from the group consisting of HC11-11 (FERM BP-6005), HC11-14 (FERM BP-6006), HC11-10 (FERM BP-6004), HC11-3 (FERM BP-6002), and HC11-7 (FERM BP-6003).

10           Furthermore, HCV which is an RNA virus, and HBV which is a DNA virus, are viruses which form virus particles having a structure comprising a structural protein encapsulating genomic RNA or DNA and a membrane protein or lipid membrane surrounding it. In either  
15           embodiment, by using a treating method of the present invention, there is provided detection or determination of a virus characterized by disrupting a virus particle of not only HCV or HBV but also a virus having similar a structure thereto, by fully exposing the virus antigen,  
20           and by detecting or determining said antigen.

#### Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a graph showing the effect of concentration of added SDS on sample treatment. Sera  
25           from normal healthy human subjects (normal) and HCV-RNA-positive panel sera 13 and 50 were used.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing the effect of concentration of added CHAMPS on sample treatment. Sera  
30           from normal healthy human subjects (normal) and HCV-RNA-positive panel sera 13 and 50 were used.

Fig. 3 is a graph showing the effect of concentration of added urea on sample treatment. Sera  
from normal healthy human subjects (normal) and HCV-RNA-positive panel sera 13, 44, and 50 were used.

35           Fig. 4 is a graph showing the effect of temperature of added Triton X100 on sample treatment. Sera from normal healthy human subjects (normal) and

HCV-RNA-positive panel sera 13, 44, and 50 were used.

Fig. 5 is a graph showing the effect of temperature during sample treatment. Sera from normal healthy human subjects (normal) and HCV-RNA-positive panel sera 13, 44, and 50 were used.

Fig. 6 is a graph showing the dilution standard curve and the detection limit of a sandwich assay system in which a standard panel serum 50, defined as 1 U/ml, was serially diluted and subjected to a sample treating method, and then was measured using a monoclonal antibody of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a graph showing the dilution standard curve and the detection limit of a sandwich immunoassay system in which a standard panel serum 50, defined as 1 U/ml, was serially diluted and subjected to a sample treating method, and then was measured.

Fig. 8 shows an immunological activity of core antigen in fractions obtained by fractionation with a gel filtration column of the panel serum 13 that was subjected to sample treating method. The molecular weight is about 150 kD and about 68 kD for IgG and albumin, respectively.

Fig. 9 is a graph showing a correlation between the activity of core antigen released and the amount of HCV-RNA determined using Amplicore HCV Monitor (PCR method) of a PCR-positive sample which was subjected to a sample treating method of the present invention.

Fig. 10 is a graph showing the effect of concentration of added guanidine chloride on sample treatment. Sera from normal healthy human subjects (normal) and HCV-RNA-positive panel sera 13 and 50 were used.

Fig. 11 is a graph showing the effect of concentration of added Triton X100 on sample treatment. Sera from normal healthy human subjects (normal) and HCV-RNA-positive panel sera 13 and 50 were used.

Fig. 12 is a graph showing the effect of

concentration of added Tween 20 on sample treatment. Sera from normal healthy human subjects (normal) and HCV-RNA-positive panel sera 13 and 50 were used.

5 Fig. 13 is a graph showing the effect of temperature during sample treatment. Sera from normal healthy human subjects (normal) and HCV-RNA-positive panel sera 13 and 50 were used.

10 Fig. 14 is a graph showing the dilution standard curve and the detection limit of a sandwich immunoassay system in which a standard panel serum 50, defined as 1 U/ml, was serially diluted and subjected to a sample treating method, and then was measured.

15 Fig. 15 shows an immunological activity of core antigen in fractions obtained by fractionation with a gel filtration column of the panel serum 13 that was subjected to sample treating method. The molecular weight is about 150 kD and about 68 kD for IgG and albumin, respectively.

20 Fig. 16 is a graph showing a correlation between the activity of core antigen released and the amount of HCV-RNA determined using Amplicore HCV Monitor (PCR method) of a sample which was subjected to a sample treating method of the present invention and which tested positive by Amplicore HCV Monitor (PCR method).

25 Fig. 17 shows a standard curve obtained by determination of recombinant hepatitis B virus (HBV) core antigen according to the present invention.

#### Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

30 The subject viruses of the present invention are viruses which form virus particles having a structure comprising a structural protein encapsulating genomic RNA or DNA and a membrane protein or lipid membrane surrounding it.

35 Representative examples of the above viruses having RNA as a genome include hepatitis C virus (HCV) and HCV-related viruses.

HCV-related viruses include hepatitis D virus, hepatitis E virus, hepatitis G virus, hand-foot-and-mouth disease virus, a flavivirus (yellow fever virus, West Nile virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, dengue virus), a  
5 togavirus (alpha-virus, rubivirus, arterivirus, rubella virus), a pestivirus (hog cholera virus, bovine diarrhea virus), a paramyxovirus (parainfluenza virus 1, 2, 3, 4, canine distemper virus, Newcastle disease virus, RS virus, rinderpest virus, simian parainfluenza virus,  
10 measles virus, mumps virus), an orthomyxovirus (human influenza virus, avian influenza virus, equine influenza virus, swine influenza virus), a rhabdovirus (rabies virus, vesicular stomatitis virus), a picornavirus (poliovirus, Cocksackie virus, echovirus, bovine  
15 enterovirus, porcine enterovirus, simian enterovirus, mouse encephalitis virus, human rhinovirus, bovine rhinovirus, equine rhinovirus, foot and mouth disease virus, hepatitis A virus), a coronavirus (human coronavirus, avian infectious bronchitis virus, mouse  
20 hepatitis virus, porcine transmissible gastroenteritis virus), an arenavirus (lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, lassa virus, Korean hemorrhagic fever virus), a retrovirus (HTLV: human adult leukemia virus, HIV: AIDS virus, feline leukemia sarcoma virus, bovine leukemia  
25 virus, Rous sarcoma virus), a reovirus (rotavirus), a calcivirus (Norwalk virus), a bunyavirus (renal syndrome hemorrhagic fever virus), a phyllovirus (Ebola virus, Marburg virus), and the like.

Representative examples of the above viruses having  
30 DNA as a genome include hepatitis B virus HBV) and HBV-related viruses. HBV-related viruses include a pox virus (vaccinia virus, alastrium virus, cowpox virus, smallpox virus), a parvovirus (human parvovirus, porcine parvovirus, bovine parvovirus, canine parvovirus, feline  
35 leucopenia virus, Aleutian mink disease virus), a papovavirus (papilloma virus, polyoma virus), adenovirus, a herpes virus (herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus,

chickenpox herpes zoster virus, EB virus, equine herpes virus, feline herpes virus, Marek's disease virus), African swine cholera virus, and the like.

5 In addition to the above, there are many pathogenic viruses known and there are many unidentified viruses present. It is clear that if such viruses have a structure described above comprising a structural protein encapsulating genomic RNA or DNA and a membrane protein or lipid membrane surrounding it, they can be released in  
10 a form suitable for immunoassay using the sample treating method of the present invention.

Embodiments for carrying out the present invention will now be explained below referring to HCV. Since blood levels of HCV are  $10^2$  copies/ml to  $10^6$  copies/ml  
15 which are lower than those of HBV ( $10^9$  copies/ml), a very high sensitivity is required for an assay to detect the virus antigen.

Generally, in a detection method represented by an immunological method that uses antibody as a probe,  
20 possible methods to enhance detection sensitivity include I) an increase in the number of the antigen molecules to be detected, II) an increase in the number of molecules of the probe, for example antibody, that binds to the antigen, III) a reduction in nonspecific reactions that  
25 define detection sensitivity caused by the binding of the probe, for example antibody, with a substance other than the antigen, and IV) an increase in the detection limit of a label for use in the detection, and an appropriate combination of these methods would enable an increase in  
30 sensitivity.

As a method to increase the number of antigen molecules, I-1) an increase in the amount of sample is most easily conceived. But, since the maximum amount to be added in a commonly used reaction system (for example,  
35 a 96-well immunoplate) cannot exceed about 300  $\mu$ l, I-1), a concentration method to increase the number of

molecules to be added to the reaction system has been used.

5 In order to increase the number of probes, for example antibody molecules, that bind to the antigen, the most readily conceived means includes II-1) an increase in the number of epitopes to be recognized using multiple probes, for example antibodies, and II-2) an increase in the number of antibodies bound per unit time by increasing the affinity (affinity and avidity) of the probe, for example antibody, with the antigen.

10 Incidentally, possible methods to enhance the affinity of, for example, antibody include a method of changing the composition of the buffer in the reaction system, a method of altering the probe, and a method of combining these. II-3) Methods are also conceived in which many antigens are captured by binding a large number of antibodies to the carrier having a wide surface area such as beads, magnetic particles, etc. to expand the reaction area with a limited amount of antigen.

20 In the case of infectious diseases, human antibodies having a high affinity of binding to antigen are expected to be present in the sample. Accordingly, it is expected that the epitopes of these antibodies overlap with those of the probes, for example antibodies, to be used in the detection, resulting in a competitive reaction that causes a reduction in the number of antibodies to be used for detection. It is, therefore, anticipated that a reduction in these interfering antibodies in the sample leads to an increase in the number of antibody molecules for use in detection that bind to antigen (II-3).

30 It is indeed difficult to generalize the methods of reducing nonspecific reactions, but strategies are conceived that reduce nonspecific reactions III-1) to reduce nonspecific reactions by increasing the affinity (affinity and avidity) of the probe, for example antibody, with the antigen by changing the composition of the buffer solution, III-2) to remove the causative agent

of the nonspecific reactions, and the like.

Possible methods to enhance detection sensitivity include: IV-1) to employ a label (a radioisotope, etc.) having a high detection sensitivity; IV-2) to amplify  
5 signals by employing an enzyme or a catalyst as a label; IV-3) to change an enzyme substrate into one having a higher sensitivity; IV-4) to amplify signals from an enzymatic reaction or a chemical reaction by an electrical or a mechanical means; IV-5) to increase the  
10 number of labels per antibody; IV-6) to enhance the sensitivity of the instrument used for signal detection, and the like.

Analysis of the steps of pretreatment in the disclosed method for detecting the HCV core antigen  
15 revealed that the method comprises the step of concentrating the antigen by adding polyethylene glycol to the sample which is then centrifuged to recover HCV as a precipitate (I-2) and simultaneously removing part of the serum components (II-2), followed by the step of  
20 resuspending the precipitate in a solution containing urea and the alkali agent to inactivate human antibody present therein thereby releasing core antigen from HCV (II-3), and the step of adding a solution containing a nonionic surfactant (Triton X100) and a neutralizing  
25 agent to prepare a solution which is to be reacted with the monoclonal antibody.

As described above, centrifugation and resuspension of the precipitate are procedurally complicated steps and require great skill. Thus, a goal of the present  
30 invention is a core antigen detection system that resolves the above problems concerning procedures.

The identity of HCV per se has not been elucidated yet. But, based on the genomic structure, the structures of related virus particles, and general information on  
35 viruses, it is estimated that an HCV particle has a genomic RNA that is packed within the core antigen, which in turn is encapsulated by a coat protein comprising E1



and E2/NS1 antigens that are anchored to a lipid membrane surrounding the above packing.

It is therefore necessary to remove the coating to thereby permit the binding of a probe, for example an antibody, to be used for detection of said core antigen in order to detect core antigen. Furthermore, it has been reported that the virus particle in the blood takes a complex structure in which the particle is surrounded by LDL (low density lipoprotein) etc., and since antibodies against the coat protein are also present, it is estimated that the virus particle may be present as an immune complex with an anti-coat protein antibody. Thus, in order to increase the number of antigen molecules to be detected, it is important to efficiently remove from the virus particle the coating and contaminants surrounding the virus particle, and to efficiently release the core antigen molecules.

The same holds true for viruses other than HCV and the structural proteins of viruses must be efficiently released.

Thus, the present invention relates to a treating method that brings a virus antigen in a sample (serum) to a state suitable for detection using a probe, without concentrating the antigen by a complicated procedure such as centrifugation.

Furthermore, since a human antibody may be present, as described above, at a high titer that competes with a probe, for example antibody, for binding, a procedure to remove said antibody is important to enhance sensitivity.

Thus, one embodiment of the present invention relates to a treating method that easily releases virus antigens in a sample, concurrently inactivating human antibody that may be present in the sample.

By using the treating method of the present invention, virus antigens in a sample is released from a virus particle or an immune complex in a form suitable for forming an immune complex with a probe such as

antibody, and by simultaneously inactivating human antibody present in the sample that interferes with the detection reaction, a highly sensitive detection can be readily attained by an immunoassay using a probe such as antibody.

According to the first embodiment (1) of the present invention, a probe such as antibody for use in detection may be any probe, as long as it binds to the virus antigen in a specific manner, it has a certain high affinity, and it does not induce nonspecific reactions when added to the reaction system. For example, in the detection of a HCV core antigen, as described in Example 4, one of the probes used in the primary reaction preferably contains a probe that can recognize and bind to the C-terminal of the HCV core antigen. The C-terminal of the core antigen as used herein means a sequence from 81 to 160 of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 or a part thereof. It can also contain a probe for the N-terminal of the HCV core antigen. The N-terminal of the core antigen as used herein means a sequence from 10 to 70 of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 or a part thereof.

According to the second embodiment (2) of the present invention, a probe such as antibody for use in the detection may be any probe, as long as it binds to the virus antigen in a specific manner, it has a certain high affinity, and it does not induce nonspecific reactions when added to the reaction system. For example, in the detection of the HCV core antigen, one of the probes used in the primary reaction preferably contains a probe that can recognize and bind to the N-terminal of the HCV core antigen. The N-terminal of the core antigen as used herein means a sequence from 10 to 70 of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 or a part thereof. It can also contain a probe for the C-terminal of the HCV core antigen. The C-terminal of the core antigen as used herein means a sequence from 81 to 160 of

the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 or a part thereof.

In any of the above embodiments, any molecule that has a high specificity and affinity for the core antigen can be used as a probe, including: a monoclonal antibody  
5 obtained by immunizing an experimental animal such as a mouse, a rabbit, a chicken, a goat, sheep, a bovine, etc., a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma obtained by the fusion of a myeloma cell with a spleen cell that was isolated from an immunized individual, a  
10 monoclonal antibody produced by a spleen cell or leukocyte in the blood immortalized by the EB virus, and an antibody produced by a human or a chimpanzee infected with HCV; a recombinant antibody produced by a cell transformed with a recombinant antibody gene generated by  
15 combining a gene fragment of a variable region obtained from the cDNA or chromosomal DNA of immunoglobulin of a mouse, a human, etc., a gene fragment of the variable region constructed by combining a part of the cDNA or chromosomal DNA of immunoglobulin with an artificially  
20 constructed sequence, a gene fragment of the variable region constructed using an artificial gene sequence, or a gene fragment of the variable region constructed by a gene recombinant technology using the above as building blocks, with a gene fragment of the immunoglobulin  
25 constant region; a phage antibody generated by the fusion of a gene fragment described above of the variable region with a structural protein of, for example a bacteriophage, a recombinant antibody produced by a cell transformed with a recombinant antibody gene generated by  
30 combining a gene fragment described above of the variable region with part of another suitable gene fragment, for example myc gene, a probe produced by artificially introducing a variable region into the trypsin gene, a probe obtained by artificially altering a molecule that  
35 specifically binds to the protein such as receptor, a probe constructed by the combinatorial chemistry technology, and the like.

The present invention further provides the step of treating a sample with a treatment solution capable of releasing a virus antigen from a virus particle or an immune complex and of simultaneously inactivating even a human antibody present in the sample that interferes with the detection reaction in order to generate a state suitable for forming an immune complex of the above virus antigen and a probe thereof such as an antibody from a sample containing the virus antigen, and an assay method and an assay kit for detection and quantitation of the released core antigen by an immunoassay using a probe such as antibody.

The sample treatment solution and the sample treating method provided by the present invention

Samples as used herein include biological fluids such as whole blood, plasma, serum, urine, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, liver tissue and the like.

According to the present invention, the most important requirement is a method of treating a virus antigen such as the core antigen in a sample so as to generate a state suitable for a binding reaction with the probe such as monoclonal antibody without the complicated processing of a sample. Thus, in order to increase the number of antigen molecules, it is important to efficiently release the virus antigen such as the core antigen contained in a virus particle.

As has already been known for sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), most proteins are denatured by heat treatment in the presence of SDS and thereby molecules other than the covalently-bound ones are converted into monomers. Thus, the addition of a treatment agent comprising an anionic surfactant such as SDS causes disruption of viruses as well as the denaturing of antibodies against the virus antigen such as the core antigen in the sample, enabling the release of the virus antigen such as the core antigen in the sample. This was also confirmed for the

HCV core antigen as shown in Example 7, that is, when the core antigen in a HCV-infected sample treated with a treatment agent containing SDS was subjected to a molecular weight analysis using gel filtration, it was  
5 detected at a position that is theoretically predicted to be the position of the monomer.

As reported by Kashiwakuma et al., J. Immunological Methods 190: 79-89, 1996, when the core antigen isolated by SDS-PAGE from a sample comprising an extract of a cell  
10 expressing recombinant HCV is detected using a Western blot analysis, the immunological activity is detected at a position believed to be that of the monomer. It is readily understood by a person skilled in the art that the addition of a denaturant comprising SDS to a sample  
15 causes efficient release of antigens and an increase in the number of antigen molecules.

As is well known, however, anionic surfactants such as SDS have a very strong protein-denaturing effect so that when added to a reaction of immune complex formation  
20 with the antibody they also denature the antibody and thereby disrupt the function resulting in the reduction in sensitivity. It is also known that the structure of epitopes are destroyed by the treatment with an anionic surfactant causing a weakened bonding with the antibody  
25 and a reduced sensitivity. In order to remove the factors responsible for the reduction in sensitivity, the denaturing effect following SDS treatment need to be weakened by some means or other.

It is known that surfactants comprising anionic  
30 surfactants may be removed by such means as dialysis, ultra-filtration, gel filtration, electrophoresis, ion exchange, precipitation, membrane transfer, etc. The fact that, as described above, antigens can be detected by a Western blot method or gel filtration method  
35 indicates that an antigen-antibody reaction may be effected using a certain procedure following the SDS treatment. However, these methods require both time and

complex procedures, which is not suitable for the purpose of the present invention.

5 By diluting with an excess amount of the reaction solution, it is indeed possible to reduce the denaturing effect to a negligible level that does not affect the reaction, but the method cannot be applied to the methods such as an immunoassay that involves the use of microtiter wells in which the amount of samples to be added is limited. In this regard, it is evident that  
10 these methods are not suitable for the purpose of the present invention.

Thus, the inventors of the present invention have investigated, in the first embodiment of the present invention, whether the addition of a treatment agent  
15 comprising an anionic surfactant and some additive could reduce the denaturing effect by the anionic surfactant to a level in which the probe such as antibody is not affected, and, at the same time, enhance the releasing effect of the core antigen by the anionic surfactant.

20 The inventors of the present invention have found that the addition of a treatment agent containing a surfactant other than an anionic surfactant such as SDS can weaken the denaturing effect of SDS on the immobilized antibody and, as a result, can enhance  
25 sensitivity as compared to the addition of a treatment agent containing SDS alone. The inventors have also found that when the agents that weaken the hydrogen ion bonding such as a surfactant other than SDS and urea are added to the treatment agent containing an anionic  
30 surfactant such as SDS, similar effects were observed, and that the release of the core antigens from the virus particles and the inactivation of the anti-core antigen antibody in the sample were enhanced with a result that the release of the core antigens was further enhanced.  
35 The inventors have also found that the detection of the core antigen with a higher sensitivity was attained by a heat treatment after the addition of a treatment agent

containing SDS and other surfactants, and have completed the present invention.

The anionic surfactants other than SDS that can be used for the treatment of samples include sodium cetyl sulfate or other alkyl sulfate esters, alkyl sulfonates such as sodium dodecyl sulfonate, alkyl allyl sulfonates, and the like. The surfactants other than the anionic surfactants that can be added include amphoteric surfactants, for example CHAPS (3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate), CHAPSO (3-[(cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-2-hydroxy-1-propanesulfonate), dodecyl-N-betaine, 3-(dodecyldimethylammonio)-1-propanesulfonate; nonionic surfactants, for example polyoxyethylene isooctylphenyl ethers such as Triton X100, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ethers such as NP 40, polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters such as Tween 80, polyoxyethylene dodecyl ethers such as Brij 58, and octyl glucoside, with an amphoteric surfactant such as CHAPS and a nonionic surfactant such as Triton X100 being preferred. It is also advantageous to add an agent (protein denaturant) that disrupts higher structures of proteins such as urea, thiourea, and the like.

Concentrations preferably used in the treatment are: 0.5% or greater for SDS; 0.1% or greater for CHAPS; 1M or greater for urea; 0.1% or greater and 0.75% or smaller for Triton X100.

The temperature used for the treatment of samples may be any temperature commonly used in the laboratory, i.e. between 4 °C and 100 °C, but when a nonionic surfactant is added care should be taken as to its cloud point. Preferably a temperature of 37 °C or greater is employed and the treatment at a temperature of 50 - 60 °C that is commonly used for the inactivation of the serum is more effective.

#### Removal of interference by hemoglobin

When serum etc. is used as a sample for measurement,

red blood cells contained in said sample undergo hemolysis during the above pretreatment and hemoglobin is released, and the denatured hemoglobin may interfere with measurement by binding to the virus antigen such as the HCV core. Thus, in the first embodiment of the present invention, it is preferred to remove the interference with measurement by capturing the heme in the hemoglobin. As an additive for this purpose, we have found that the addition of at least one of urea and a compound containing an imidazole ring is preferred.

As the imidazole ring-containing compounds, there may be mentioned imidazole, histidine, imidazoleacrylic acid, imidazolecarboxyaldehyde, imidazolecarboxamide, imidazoledione, imidazoledithiocarboxylic acid, imidazoledicarboxylic acid, imidazolemethanol, imidazolidinethione, imidazolidone, histamine, imidazopyridine, and the like.

As the indole ring-containing compounds, there may be mentioned tryptophan, indoleacrylic acid, indole, indoleacetic acid, indoleacetic hydrazide, indoleacetic methyl ester, indolebutyric acid, indoleacetonitrile, indolecarbinol, indolecarboxaldehyde, indolecarboxylic acid, indoleethanol, indolelactic acid, indolemethanol, indolepropionic acid, indolepyruvic acid, indolyl methyl ketone, indolmycin, indoleacetone, indomethacin, indoprofen, indoramine, and the like.

The amount added is preferably 0.5M to 5M for urea, 5mM to 50mM for indoleacrylic acid, and 0.05M to 0.5M for the other additives.

On the other hand, membrane proteins such as the HCV coat protein do not dissolve spontaneously unless they are treated to that end. In order to dissolve a protein having a hydrophobic portion in water, the method of converting a hydrophobic portion into a hydrophilic portion with a surfactant is well known. It is known, however, that certain salts such as guanidine chloride have a property of making refractory proteins water-



soluble. Ions produced from salts (chaotropic agents) having such a property are called chaotropic ions, and as the anionic ions, guanidine ions, thiocyanate ions, iodine ions, periodate ions, perchlorate ions, and the like are known. Salts that generate these ions have been used for solubilization of refractory proteins. It was estimated that chaotropic ions have a function of efficiently releasing the antigens from the virus particles.

When a chaotropic ion is added, however, the secondary structure of proteins is disrupted causing the destruction of the epitope structure. Thus, when a probe such as antibody is added for the reaction of immune complex formation in the presence of a chaotropic ion as it is, binding with the antibody is weakened and the sensitivity decreases, which are thought to pose a serious problem.

On the other hand, the denaturing effect of chaotropic ions is mostly reversible, so that by weakening ionic strength by dialysis or dilution the denatured structure temporarily returns to the original structure. This poses another problem associated with the use of a treatment agent such as a chaotropic ion. That is, according to the desired treating method of the present invention, not only the virus particles present in the sample are efficiently released, but the high-affinity antibody that binds to the antigen present in the sample must be inactivated at the same time. Thus, solubilization with a chaotropic ion does not provide an adequate inactivation of the high-affinity antibody present in the sample, and, it is believed, the antibody adversely affects sensitivity.

Thus, the treating methods that employ chaotropic ions have two conflicting problems: in the condition in which a chaotropic ion can destroy a structure, the antigen-antibody reactions are inhibited, and on the other hand the effect of a chaotropic ion alone is not

sufficient to inactivate antibodies that interfere with reactions in the sample, and in the condition in which the antigen-antibody reactions are not inhibited, contaminating antibodies can inhibit the reactions.

5           In order to solve these conflicting problems it is necessary to find a condition in which the epitopes of the antigen are destroyed reversibly and the functions of the contaminating antibodies in the sample are destroyed irreversibly.

10           As to the conditions in which antibody is inactivated, an alkali treatment, an acid treatment and the like are known. The acid treatment of serum can cause false-positive results since the treatment irreversibly denatures some of serum proteins resulting  
15           in the formation of precipitates that in most cases hinder pipetting after the treatment of samples, and precipitates that engulfed the denatured proteins are adsorbed to the solid phase at the time of measurement and thereby may be detected as a density. In addition,  
20           another problem arises because when the antigen of interest is nonspecifically engulfed in the precipitate, the amount of antigen that reacts with the probe decreases resulting in a decrease in sensitivity.

          The inventors of the present invention have found  
25           that the acid treatment combined with the guanidine treatment can resolve the problems associated with the acid treatment such as precipitate formation and the conflicting problems associated with the guanidine treatment, and thereby have completed the present  
30           invention. We have also found that it is further preferred to add a surfactant to the treatment agent comprising a chaotropic ion such as guanidine and an acidifying agent. As the acidifying agent, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid,  
35           trichloroacetic acid, and the like are preferred.

          As the surfactant, an amphoteric surfactant such as CHAPS (3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-

propanesulfonate), CHAPSO (3-[cholamidopropyl]dimethylammonio]-2-hydroxy-1-propanesulfonate), dodecyl-N-betaine, 3-(dodecyldimethylammonio)-1-propanesulfonate, or the like, and a nonionic surfactant  
5 such as a polyoxyethylene isooctylphenyl ether, for example Triton X100; a polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether, for example NP 40; a polyoxyethylene sorbitol ester, for example Tween 20; a polyoxyethylene dodecyl ether, for example Brij 58; octyl glucoside, or the like is  
10 preferred. Furthermore, an agent such as urea that partially destroys a higher structure of proteins by weakening hydrogen ion bonding may be added therein.

Especially, it is more preferred to use guanidine hydrochloride at 2 M or greater, Triton X100 at 2% or  
15 greater, and Tween 20 at 0.02% or greater at a temperature of 4 °C to 45 °C.

In any of the embodiments, it is evident that a virus antigen can be released in the form of a probe, i.e. a state suitable for the so-called immunoassay that  
20 uses antibody as a probe, from the sample containing virus particles having a structure similar to that of HCV or HBV by using the treating method of the present invention. Viruses having a structure similar to that of HCV or HBV as used herein are viruses that form virus  
25 particles having a structure composed of proteins in which the genomic RNA or DNA has been packed and the membrane protein or the lipid membrane surrounding it. The viruses include, for example, flaviviruses that are related to HCV, retroviruses such as human  
30 immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and the like. Furthermore, those having DNA as the genome like HBV are also included when they have a similar structure.

#### Exposure of virus antigen

According to the second embodiment of the present  
35 invention which relates to a method of detecting the virus antigen in a sample collected during the window period, antibody to the virus antigen has not been formed

yet and so the disruption of the virus particle to expose the virus antigen is sufficient and there is no need to destroy antibodies present in the sample. Thus, pretreatment of samples described above is not necessary and the presence of a virus particle-disrupting agent to expose the virus particle is sufficient. Especially, the virus particle-disrupting agent is essential for the virus antigens present in the virus particle.

It is believed that virus particles in general have a structure in which a nucleic acid as the genome and a core antigen form a complex forming a particle and said particle is coated by a coat comprising a lipid membrane and an envelope protein. It is also believed that in the blood they are present in the form of a complex with a low density lipoprotein, an antibody to the virus, and the like. Thus, a probe cannot recognize or bind to the virus antigens, specifically the antigens in the virus particle, with the particles as they are present in the blood. In order to detect the virus antigens, therefore, they must be treated by, for example, removing these structures surrounding the virus particle so that the virus particle can be recognized by a probe.

Thus, the present invention also provides a reaction condition under which the virus antigen in the virus particle contained in the sample is exposed so as to be recognized by the probe for recognizing the virus particle, a method of the reaction comprising the system of performing the reaction, and a reagent containing the system of performing the reaction.

A reaction system suitable for antigen detection in the system provided by the present invention comprises a condition which is mild enough to retain the function of the antibody against the epitopes of the virus antigen but which can fully expose the area recognized by the antibody, a virus antigen-recognizing probe, from the virus particle which is a complicated structure present in the sample.

For HCV, it has already been demonstrated that the core antigen can be detected by treating the virus particles isolated by ultra-centrifugation (Takahashi et al., 1992, J. Gen. Virol, 73: 667-672) and HCV particles precipitated by aggregation with polyethylene glycol using a nonionic surfactant such as Tween 80 or Triton X100 (Kashiwakuma et al., 1996, J. Immunological Methods, 190: 79-89). In the former, however, the detection sensitivity is not high enough and there remains a question as to whether the antigen has fully been exposed. In the latter also, the antibody has been inactivated by the addition of another treatment agent, and there is no mention of the effect of the surfactant per se.

According to the present invention, the conditions were first investigated centering on the surfactant. Accordingly, it was found that by using a composition based on the surfactant, an efficient detection of the antigen in the virus particle was attained, without employing any procedure of pretreatment such as centrifugation or heating, by only diluting the sample in the reaction solution.

It is necessary to effectively extract the virus antigens from the virus particles, and to suppress interactions with a variety of substances in the serum, thereby to provide a condition under which the probe can efficiently react with the antigen. As an effective surfactant used in this case, there may be mentioned a surfactant having both an alkyl radical of 10 or more carbons and a secondary, tertiary, or a quaternary amine in one molecule, or a nonionic surfactant.

In the above surfactant having an alkyl radical and a secondary, tertiary, or a quaternary amine, the alkyl group is preferably a straight-chain alkyl group and the number of carbon atoms therein is preferably 10 or greater, and more preferably 10 to 20. As the amine, a tertiary or quaternary amine (ammonium) is preferred.

The specific surfactants include dodecyl-N-sarcosinic acid, dodecyl trimethyl ammonium, cetyltrimethyl ammonium, 3-(dodecyldimethylammonio)-1-propane sulfonate, 3-(tetradecyldimethylammonio)-1-propane sulfonate, 5 dodecyl pyridinium, cetyl pyridinium, decanoyl-N-methyl glucamide (MEGA-10), dodecyl-N-betaine, and the like. Dodecyl-N-sarcosinic acid and dodecyl trimethyl ammonium are preferred.

As the nonionic surfactant mentioned above, those 10 having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance of 12 to 14 are preferred, and polyoxyethylene isooctylphenylethers such as Triton X100 and Triton X114, or polyoxyethylene nonylphenylethers such as Nonidet P40, Triton N101, and Nikkol NP are preferred.

15 According to the present invention, the above two types of surfactants may be used alone, but combined use of them is more preferable and a synergistic effect can be obtained by the combined use.

Additional components that change the aqueous 20 environment such as urea may be added.

Monoclonal antibody as a probe in the present invention

The gene fragment of the structural protein of HCV as used herein means a gene fragment containing the core region of the structural protein of HCV and a DNA 25 fragment having at least a base sequence encoding a polypeptide containing an amino acid sequence from 1 to 160 from the N-terminal of HCV. Specifically, it is a gene fragment comprising a base sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

30 The polypeptide having the activity of HCV antigen as used herein means a fusion polypeptide or a polypeptide that immunologically reacts with the anti-HCV antibody, and can be used as an antigen for constructing a hybridoma and a monoclonal antibody obtained therefrom 35 of the present invention. Specifically, it is a polypeptide having the activity of the HCV antigen comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a

polypeptide having the activity of the HCV antigen comprising a portion of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, or a polypeptide having an additional amino acid sequence attached to the N-terminal or C-terminal thereof.

The monoclonal antibody of the present invention against the above fusion polypeptide and the polypeptide having amino acid sequences as shown in SEQ ID NO: 3 - 6 can be readily constructed by a person skilled in the art. The production of monoclonal antibody by a hybridoma is well known. For example, BALB/c mice may be periodically immunized intraperitoneally or subcutaneously with a fusion polypeptide or polypeptide (hereinafter referred to as the present antigen) mentioned above as a single antigen or as an antigen combined with BSA, KLH, or the like, singly or in a mixture with an adjuvant such as Freund's complete adjuvant. When antibody titer in the serum has increased, the present antigen is administered to the tail vein as a booster. After the spleen has been aseptically isolated, it is fused with a suitable myeloma cell line to obtain a hybridoma. This method can be carried out according to the method of Kohler and Milstein (Nature 256: 495-497, 1975).

The hybridoma cell line obtained by the above method may be cultured in a suitable culture liquid, and the hybridoma cell lines producing the antibodies that exhibit specific reactions to the present antigen are selected and cloned. For the cloning of the antibody-producing hybridomas, there may be employed the soft-agar method (Eur. J. Immunol. 6: 511-5198, 1976) in addition to the limit dilution method. The monoclonal antibodies thus produced are purified by such methods as column chromatography using protein A.

In addition to the above monoclonal antibodies, molecules used as a probe may be generated. For example, recombinant antibody has been described in detail in a

review by Hoogenboon (Trends in Biotechnology, 15: 62-70, 1997).

Detection system using a probe

5 The monoclonal antibodies produced according to the present invention are used as test reagents for the detection and quatitation of HCV structural proteins in an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, an  
enzymeimmunoassay, an enzyme immunodot assay, a  
radioimmunoassay, an aggregation-based assay, or another  
10 well known immunoassay. When labeled antibodies are used for the detection, fluorescent compounds, chemiluminescent compounds, enzymes, chromogenic substances, and the like may be used as the labeled compounds.

15 For example, when a sandwich reaction system-based method is used to detect the virus antigen in a sample (serum), the diagnostic kit to be used comprises one or more monoclonal antibodies coated onto the solid support (for example, an inner wall of a microtiter well), one or  
20 more monoclonal antibodies or a fragment thereof bound to the labeled substance. Any combination of a monoclonal antibody immobilized onto the solid support and a labeled monoclonal antibody may be used, and the combinations that provide high sensitivity may be selected.

25 Solid supports that may be used include, for example, microtiter plates, test tubes, and capillaries made of polystyrene, polycarbonate, polypropylene, or polyvinyl, beads (latex beads, red blood cells, metal compounds etc.), membranes (liposome etc.), filters, and  
30 the like.

Effects of the Invention

In accordance with the method of the present invention, virus antigens can be conveniently released  
35 from the virus particle in a state suitable for an immunoassay that effects detection using antibody as a probe. Furthermore, by treating a sample containing the



virus particle in accordance with the present invention, a simple and sensitive detection and quantitation of virus antigens can be effected by an immunoassay in which the antigen is detected using antibody etc. as a probe.

5 It is also possible to create a kit, an assay kit and a diagnostic reagent that determines the presence or absence of viruses and quantitates viruses in the sample using an immunoassay that employs the sample treating method of the present invention.

10

#### Examples

The following examples illustrate the present invention, but they should not be construed to limit the scope of the present invention.

15

#### Example 1. Expression and purification of a HCV-derived polypeptide

##### (A) Construction of an expression plasmid

A plasmid corresponding to the core region of HCV was constructed as follows: one microgram each of DNA of plasmids pUC·C11-C21 and pUC·C10-E12 obtained by integrating the C11-C21 clone and the C10-E12 clone (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 6 (1994)-38765) respectively, into pUC119 was digested in 20 µl of a restriction enzyme reaction solution [50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 100 mM NaCl, 15 units of EcoRI and 15 units of ClaI enzyme] and the restriction enzyme reaction solution [10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 50 mM NaCl, 15 units of ClaI and 15 units of KpnI enzyme] at 37 °C for one hour each, and then was subjected to 0.8% agarose gel electrophoresis to purify about 380 bp of EcoRI-ClaI fragment and about 920 bp of ClaI-KpnI fragment.

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To the two DNA fragments and a vector obtained by digesting pUC119 with EcoRI and KpnI was added to 5 µl of 10 x ligase buffer solution [660 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 66

mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 100 mM dithiothreitol, 1 mM ATP], 1 µl of T4  
lgase (350 units/µl) and water to make total volume 50  
µl, and then was incubated at 16 °C overnight to carry  
out a ligation reaction. Using this plasmid, E. coli  
5 JM109 was transformed to obtain the plasmid pUC·C21-E12.

One nanogram of the DNA of this plasmid,  
pUC·C21-E12, was subjected to PCR using two primers:  
5'-GAATTCATGGGCACGAATCCTAAA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 7), and  
5'-TTAGTCCTCCAGAACCCGGAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 8). PCR was  
10 carried out using the GeneAmp™ (DNA Amplification  
Reagent Kit, manufactured by Perkin Elmer Cetus) under  
the condition of DNA denaturation at 95 °C for 1.5 min,  
annealing at 50 °C for 2 min, and DNA synthesis at 70 °C  
for 3 min. DNA fragments thus obtained were separated on  
15 0.8% agarose gel electrophoresis and were purified by the  
glass powder method (Gene Clean).

On the other hand, pUC19 was digested with SmaI, and  
the DNA fragment obtained by PCR was added to 5 µl of 10  
x ligase buffer solution [660 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 66 mM  
20 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 100 mM dithiothreitol, 1 mM ATP], 1 µl of T4 lgase  
(350 units/µl) and water to make total volume 50 µl, and  
then were incubated at 16 °C overnight to carry out a  
ligation reaction. Using this plasmid, E. coli JM109 was  
transformed to obtain the plasmid pUC·C21-E12·SmaI. One  
25 microgram of this plasmid DNA was digested in 20 µl of  
the restriction enzyme reaction solution [150 mM NaCl, 6  
mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 6 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 15 units of EcoRI and 15  
units of BamHI enzyme] and then was subjected to 0.8%  
agarose gel electrophoresis to separate about 490 bp of  
30 EcoRI-BamHI fragment, which was purified by the glass  
powder method.

Then 1 µg of the DNA of the expression vector  
Trp·TrpE (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai)  
No. 5(1993)-84085) was digested in 20 µl of the  
35 restriction enzyme reaction solution [150 mM NaCl, 6 mM  
Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 6 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 15 units of EcoRI and 15

units of BamHI enzyme] at 37 °C for 1 hour. To the reaction mixture was added 39 µl of water and then was heated at 70 °C for 5 minutes. Thereafter 1 µl of a bacterial alkaline phosphatase (BAP) was added and  
5 incubated at 37 °C for 1 hour.

Phenol was added to the reaction mixture for phenol extraction. The aqueous layer thus obtained was precipitated with ethanol and the precipitate obtained was dried. One microgram of DNA of the  
10 EcoRI-BamHI-treated vector obtained and the above core 140 fragment were added to 5 µl of 10 x ligase buffer solutin [660 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 66 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 100 mM dithiothreitol, 1 mM ATP], 1 µl of T4 lgase (350 units/µl) and water to make total valme 50 µl, and were  
15 incubated overnight at 16 °C to carry out a ligation reaction.

Using 10 µl of this reaction mixture, E. coli strain HB101 was transformed. The sensitive E. coli strain used for transformation can be constructed by the calcium  
20 chloride method [Mandel, M. and Higa, A., J. Mol. Biol., 53, 159-162 (1970)]. The transformed E. coli was plated on a LB plate (1% tryptophan, 0.5% NaCl, 1.5% agar) containing 25 µg/ml ampiciliin and was incubated overnight at 37 °C. Using an inoculating loop, one  
25 loopful of a the bacterial colony that has formed on the plate was transferred to an LB culture medium containing 25 µg/ml ampicillin and incubated overnight at 37 °C. One and a half milliliters of the bacterial culture was centrifuged to collect the cells and then the plasmid DNA  
30 was subjected to minipreparation using the alkali method [Manniatis et al., Molceular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (1982)].

Then 1 µg of the DNA of the plasmid DNA thus obtained was digested in 20 µl of the restriction enzyme  
35 reaction solution [150 mM NaCl, 6 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 6 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 15 units of EcoRI and 15 units of BamHI enzyme]

at 37 °C for 1 hour, and then was subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis. The Trp•TrpE core 160 expression plasmid that produced about 490 bp of EcoRI-BamHI fragment were selected.

5 (B) Expression and purification of a polypeptide encoded by the clone core 160

E. coli strain HB101 having an expression plasmid Trp•TrpE core 160 was inoculated to 3 ml of 2YT medium (1.6% trypton, 1% yeast extracts, 0.5% NaCl) containing  
10 50 µg/ml of ampicillin, and was cultivated at 37 °C for 9 hours. One milliliter of the culture was passaged to 100 ml of M9-CA medium (0.6% Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.5% KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 0.5% NaCl, 0.1% NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, 0.1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 2 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 0.5% casamino acid, 0.2% glucose) containing 50 µg/ml of ampicillin, and  
15 cultured at 37 °C. Indol acrylate was added to a final concentration of 40 mg/l at OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.3 and was cultured for more 16 hours. The culture was centrifuged to collect the cells.

To the cells was added 20 ml of the buffer A [50 mM  
20 Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, 30 mM NaCl] to suspend them. The suspension was again centrifuged to obtain 2.6 g of expression cells. The cells thus obtained were suspended in 10 ml of the buffer A. After disrupting the membrane of the E. coli with sonication, it was centrifuged to  
25 obtain an insoluble fraction containing a fusion polypeptide of a polypeptide encoded by HCV cDNA and TrpE. To the fraction was added 10 ml of the buffer A containing 6 M urea to solubilize and extract the fusion polypeptide. The solubilized extract was subjected to  
30 ion exchange column chromatography using S-Sepharose to purify the fusion polypeptide.

Example 2. Method of constructing a hybridoma

The fusion polypeptide (TrpC11) prepared by the method described above was dissolved in 6 M urea, and  
35 then diluted in 10 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 0.15 M NaCl to a final concentration of 0.2 to

1.0 mg/ml, and mixed with an equal amount of adjuvant (Titermax) to make a TrpC11 suspension. This suspension prepared at 0.1 to 0.5 mg/ml of TrpC11 was intraperitoneally given to 4 to 6 week old BALB/c mice. Similar immunization was conducted every two weeks and after about two more weeks 10 µg of TrpC11 dissolved in physiological saline was administered through the tail vein.

Three days after the last booster, the spleen was aseptically isolated from the immunized animal and was cut into pieces using scissors, which were then crumbed into individual cells and washed three times with the RPMI-1640 medium. After washing, a mouse myeloma cell line SP2/OAg14 at the logarithmic growth phase as described above,  $2.56 \times 10^7$  of said cells and  $1.64 \times 10^8$  spleen cells were mixed in a 50 ml centrifuge tube. The mixture was centrifuged at  $200 \times g$  for 5 minutes, the supernatant was removed, and 1 ml of the RPMI-1640 medium containing 50% polyethylene glycol (PEG) 4000 (manufactured by Merck) was added to the precipitate, and 10 ml of the RPMI-1640 medium was further added to carry out cell fusion.

After PEG was removed by centrifugation ( $200 \times g$ , 5 minutes), the fused cells were cultured in a RPMI1640 medium containing 10% bovine serum, hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine (hereinafter referred to as HAT) in a 96-well plate for about 10 days to grow only hybridomas. Then, the clones producing the antibody of interest were detected by the ELISA method to obtain the hybridomas that produce monoclonal antibody having the desired reaction specificity of the present invention.

The hybridomas thus obtained were monocloned according to the conventional limiting dilution method, and the hybridomas obtained were designated HC11-11, HC11-14, HC11-10, and HC11-3, and HC11-7. Said four hybridomas were deposited with the National Institute of

5                   Example 3. Construction of monoclonal antibody

                  The hybridomas obtained in the method of Example 2 were inoculated to the abdominal cavity of mice treated with pristane etc., and the monoclonal antibodies produced in the ascites fluid was collected. The

10                   monoclonal antibodies were purified using the Protein A-bound Sepharose column to separate IgG fractions.

25 Table 1

Antibody	Recognition site
C11-14	<sup>41</sup> Gly- <sup>50</sup> Arg (SEQ ID NO: 4)
C11-10	<sup>21</sup> Asp- <sup>40</sup> Arg (SEQ ID NO: 3)
C11-3	<sup>100</sup> Pro- <sup>120</sup> Gly (SEQ ID NO: 5)
C11-7	<sup>111</sup> Asp- <sup>130</sup> Phe (SEQ ID NO: 6)
C11-11	<sup>100</sup> Pro- <sup>120</sup> Gly (SEQ ID NO: 5)

35 1) SDS concentration

To 100  $\mu$ l of a normal human serum and

HCV-RNA-positive sera were added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution containing a different concentration of SDS and 0.6% CHAPS. The mixtures were then placed in an incubator set at 56 °C and were treated for 30 minutes, and 80  $\mu$ l each of the treated mixtures was used as a sample. The result obtained using the assay method described below is shown in Fig. 1 with the SDS concentration at the time of treatment taken as the abscissa.

2) CHAPS concentration

To 100  $\mu$ l of a normal human serum and HCV-RNA-positive sera were added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution containing a different concentration of CHAPS and 5% SDS. The mixtures were then placed in an incubator set at 56 °C and were treated for 30 minutes, and 80  $\mu$ l each of the treated mixtures was used as a sample. The result obtained using the assay method described below is shown in Fig. 2 with the CHAPS concentration at the time of treatment taken as the abscissa.

3) Urea concentration

To 100  $\mu$ l of a normal human serum and HCV-RNA-positive sera were added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution (5% SDS, 0.6% CHAPS) containing a different concentration of urea. The mixtures were then placed in an incubator set at 56 °C and were treated for 30 minutes, and 80  $\mu$ l each of the treated mixtures was used as a sample. The result obtained using the assay method described below is shown in Fig. 3 with the urea concentration at the time of treatment taken as the abscissa.

4) Triton X100 concentration

To 100  $\mu$ l of a normal human serum and HCV-RNA-positive sera were added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution (5% SDS, 0.6% CHAPS, 6 M urea) containing a different concentration of Triton X100. The mixtures were then placed in an incubator set at 56 °C and were

treated for 30 minutes, and 80  $\mu$ l each of the treated mixtures was used as a sample. The result obtained using the assay method described below is shown in Fig. 4 with the Triton X100 concentration at the time of treatment taken as the abscissa.

#### 5) Reaction temperature

To 100  $\mu$ l of a normal human serum and HCV-RNA-positive sera were added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution (5% SDS, 0.6% CHAPS, 6 M urea, 0.75% Triton X100). The mixtures were treated at 4 °C, room temperature (23 °C), 37 °C, 45 °C, 56 °C, and 70 °C for 30 minutes, and 80  $\mu$ l each of the treated mixtures were used as a sample. The result obtained using the assay method described below is shown in Fig. 5.

#### Assay methods

Samples obtained in the study on the condition of serum treatment were each evaluated using the respective assay method described below. Thus, an anti-HCV core antigen monoclonal antibody (a mixture of equal amounts of antibody C11-3 and C11-7) was diluted to a final total concentration of 6  $\mu$ g/ml in 0.1 M carbonate buffer, pH 9.6, and 100  $\mu$ l each of the dilutions was dispensed per well of a 96-well microtiter plate (manufactured by Nunc). After the plate was incubated overnight at 4 °C, it was washed twice with 0.35 ml of 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 0.15 M NaCl. Then, 0.35 ml of 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.35, containing 0.5% casein-Na (hereinafter referred to as the blocking solution) was added and the plate was further incubated at room temperature for 2 hours.

After the blocking solution was removed, 160  $\mu$ l of 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 0.15 M NaCl, 1% BSA, 0.5% casein-Na, and 0.05% Tween 20, and samples for measurement obtained by the serum treating method were added into respective wells. The plate was then incubated at room temperature for 2 hours, washed five times with 300  $\mu$ l of the wash solution. Then 100  $\mu$ l



of a peroxidase (POD)-labeled monoclonal antibody (a mixture of equal amounts of C11-10 and C11-14) was added and was incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. After the incubation was over, the plate was washed five times with 300  $\mu$ l of the above wash solution. One hundred microliters of the substrate (ortho-phenylene diamine, hereinafter referred to as OPD) solution was added to the plate and the plate was incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes, followed by the addition of 100  $\mu$ l of 2 N sulfuric acid solution. Absorbance was measured at a wavelength of 492 nm (OD492) with the absorbance at 630 nm as a reference.

Each treatment condition was optimized, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4. It was difficult to detect the core antigen in the untreated samples, but such a simple treatment enabled the detection of the core antigen. Especially, it was shown, the core antigen can be satisfactorily detected by employing the condition of SDS at 0.5% or greater, CHAPS at 0.1% or greater, urea at 1M or greater, and Triton X100 at 0.1 to 0.75%, and a temperature range of 4  $^{\circ}$ C to 70  $^{\circ}$ C.

Example 5. The detection and assay method of the core antigen in the structural region (1)

To 100  $\mu$ l of serum was added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution (5% SDS, 0.6% CHAPS, 6 M urea, 0.75% Triton X100). It was then placed in an incubator set at 56  $^{\circ}$ C and was treated for 30 minutes, and 120  $\mu$ l of the treated mixture was used as a sample.

An anti-HCV core antigen monoclonal antibody (a mixture of equal amounts of C11-3 and C11-7) was diluted to a final total concentration of 6  $\mu$ g/ml in 0.1 M carbonate buffer, pH 9.6, and 100  $\mu$ l each of the diluted mixture was dispensed per well of a 96-well microtiter plate (manufactured by Nunc). After the plate was incubated overnight at 4  $^{\circ}$ C, it was washed twice with 0.35 ml of 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3,

containing 0.15 M NaCl. Then, 0.35 ml of the blocking solution was added and the plate was further incubated at room temperature for 2 hours.

After the blocking solution was removed, 120  $\mu$ l of the reaction buffer and samples for measurement obtained in the above treating method were added into respective wells, and incubated at room temperature for 2 hours. The plate was washed five times with 300  $\mu$ l of the wash solution, and then 100  $\mu$ l of a peroxidase (POD)-labeled monoclonal antibody (a mixture of equal amounts of C11-10 and C11-14) was added to the plate and the plate was incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. The plate was washed five times with 300  $\mu$ l of the wash solution and 100  $\mu$ l of the substrate (OPD) solution was added, and incubated at room temperature for 45 minutes, followed by the addition of 100  $\mu$ l of 2 N sulfuric acid solution. Absorbance was measured at a wavelength of 492 nm (OD492) with the absorbance at 630 nm as a reference. As a standard serum, the panel serum 50, defined as 1 U/ml, was serially diluted in 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 1% BSA, which was similarly treated and measured.

Fig. 6 shows a dilution line of the panel serum 50 used as a standard serum. The core antigen in the sample was determined in a dose-dependent manner and could be detected to a level of about 0.5 mU/ml. It was demonstrated, therefore, that by combining a very simple method of sample treatment and the monoclonal antibody of the present invention, the HCV core antigen can be detected or quantitated.

Example 6. Detection and quantitation of the HCV core antigen (2)

A method using an alkaline phosphatase-labeled monoclonal antibody

A 96-well black microtiter plate (Nunc) as the solid carrier, an alkaline phosphatase-labeled monoclonal antibody as the labeled antibody, and CDPstar (Emerald II

as the sensitizer) as the substrate were used. A dilution line of the panel serum 50 used as a standard serum is shown in Fig. 7, in which the core antigen in the sample was determined in a dose-dependent manner and could be detected to a level of about 0.5 mU/ml. It was demonstrated, therefore, that the method using an alkaline phosphatase-labeled monoclonal antibody can also detect or quantitate the HCV core antigen.

Example 7. Study on additives for suppressing sensitivity reduction in the hemolyzed serum

When serum components were tested on the effect on sensitivity, it was found that the addition of hemoglobin drastically reduced sensitivity. It was thought that the reduction was caused by the heme released from the denatured hemoglobin produced by pretreatment using a pretreatment agent containing SDS, CHAPS, or Triton X100. Thus, additives that could reduce the effect of the denatured hemoglobin were tested by adding them to the pretreatment agent.

The effect of urea addition was studied by adding urea to the model samples that were created by adding a high concentration hemoglobin (manufactured by Kokusai Shiyaku: Kansho Check) to a HCV core antigen positive serum (panel serum No. 3), and by determining the core antigen according to Example 6. The level of activity of the core antigen in the 430 mg/dl hemoglobin addition group relative to 100% of the no-hemoglobin addition group used as the control is shown in Table 2. It was confirmed that when no urea is added, the level of activity of the core antigen in the hemoglobin addition group decreased by 30%, but by increasing the amount of added urea the level of activity of the core antigen in the hemoglobin addition group increased and interference by hemoglobin decreased.

Table 2. Suppressive effect of urea on interference by hemoglobin

Additive	% Relative to control
No addition	30.0
0.5 M urea	36.3
1 M urea	39.7
2 M urea	43.0
3 M urea	48.8
4 M urea	53.7

On the other hand, since there is a possibility of the interaction of each of amino acids with the heme and the buffering effect by the amino group and the carboxyl group, various amino acids were added and the degree of the effect was examined. The result is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Suppressive effect of various amino acids on interference by hemoglobin

Additive	% Relative to control
No addition	22.7
0.1 M histidine	53.7
0.1 M tryptophan	70.8
0.1 M phenylalanine	45.8
0.1 M leucine	25.9
0.1 M glutamine	36.1
0.1 M lysine	42.1
0.1 M arginine	31.4
0.1 M glutamic acid	49.8
0.1 M glycine	39.1
0.1 M proline	31.2
0.1 M serine	32.5

Tryptophan and histidine exhibited the most potent suppressive effect on interference. The dose-dependency of the suppressive effect on interference was studied and the result is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Suppressive effect of histidine and tryptophan on interference by hemoglobin

	Additive	% Relative to control
5	No addition	24.2
	0.05 M histidine	49.3
	0.1 M histidine	59.4
	0.15 M histidine	74.5
	0.2 M histidine	77.0
10	0.05 M tryptophan	58.7
	0.1 M tryptophan	71.5
	0.15 M tryptophan	77.9
	0.2 M tryptophan	89.0

Since the heme is coordinated by a side chain in hemoglobin and retained in hemoglobin, the effect was suggested to be attributable to the side chain. Accordingly, the effect of imidazole, a side chain in histidine, and indoleacrylic acid containing an indole ring, a side chain in tryptophan, were studied and the result is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Suppressive effect of imidazole and indoleacrylic acid on interference by hemoglobin

	Additive	% Relative to control
25	No addition	22.1
	0.05 M imidazole	35.2
	0.1 M imidazole	42.0
	0.15 M imidazole	58.8
	0.2 M imidazole	70.7
30	5 mM indoleacrylic acid	50.4
	10 mM indoleacrylic acid	69.0
	20 mM indoleacrylic acid	90.3
	30 mM indoleacrylic acid	96.8

When indole or indoleacrylic acid was added to the reaction, a dose-dependent suppressive effect of interference by hemoglobin was observed as with the

addition of amino acids. This indicated that by adding to the reaction a substance that contains an imidazole ring, for example histidine, or an indole ring, for example tryptophan, the sensitive detection of the core antigen can be attained even for the samples that contains hemoglobin.

The effect of combination of the above additives was studied. The result is shown in Table 8. By combining histidine and tryptophan, recovery of 90% or greater was obtained, and the addition of urea further increased detection sensitivity.

Table 6.

	Additive	% Relative to control
15	0.1 M histidine/0.1 M tryptophan	91.1
	4 M urea/0.1 M Tris/0.1 M histidine	112.6

Example 8. Analysis the molecular form recognized in the serum treatment and in the assay method

Each method of serum treatment was used to treat 0.25 ml of the panel serum 13. The treated serum was fractionated on a gel filtration column (Superdex 200HR, 1 x 30), and anti-core immunological activity in the fractions was measured. The result is shown in Table 8. The figure suggested that the molecules having a molecular weight of about 20 to 30 kDa are being recognized and that the core antigen in the virus has been released through the disruption of the virus and the inactivation of the anti-core antibody in the serum by the above-mentioned pretreatment.

Example 9. Assay method of the core antigen in the HCV structural region in the serum

Sera determined to have  $10^3$  to  $10^7$  copies/ml of HCV-RNA using AmpliCore HCV Monitor kit (Roche), a PCR method, and normal human sera were used to quantitate the HCV core antigen in the sera using the method described

above.

As a standard serum the panel serum 50 (defined as 1 U/ml) was serially diluted in 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 1% BSA, and treated in a similar manner. The result is shown in Table 7. Of the samples tested, the core antigen in all the normal human sera was below the detection limit and could be detected in all of the PCR-positive samples. The correlation is shown in Fig. 9, which revealed that the correlation with the PCR method was also as high as 0.8 or greater.

Table 7. Levels of HCV-RNA and the core antigen

Sample #	RNA (K copies/ml)	core antigen (mU/ml)
Normal human serum 1	-	N.D.
2	-	N.D.
3	-	N.D.
4	-	N.D.
5	-	N.D.
Panel serum 81	1.6	2.1
80	8	2.1
82	8	8.5
33	16	3.7
31	30	37.0
26	87	266.7
39	97	63.8
41	170	116.1
16	400	133.7
50	1000	1000
45	1300	277.3
13	1600	1806

N.D. : Not detected

Example 10. Study on the condition of sample

treatment Study on treatment conditions

1) Guanidine hydrochloride concentration

To 100  $\mu$ l of a normal human serum and HCV-RNA-positive sera were added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution containing a different concentration of guanidine hydrochloride and 0.5 N HCl. The mixtures were treated at room temperature for 30 minutes, and 80  $\mu$ l each of the treated mixtures was used as a sample. The result obtained using the assay method described below is shown in Fig. 10 with the guanidine hydrochloride concentration at the time of treatment taken as the abscissa.

2) Triton X100 concentration

To 100  $\mu$ l of a normal human serum and HCV-RNA-positive sera were added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution containing a different concentration of Triton X100 (6 M guanidine hydrochloride, 0.5 N HCl). The mixtures were treated at room temperature for 30 minutes, and 80  $\mu$ l each of the treated mixtures was used as a sample. The result obtained using the assay method described below is shown in Fig. 11 with the Triton X100 concentration at the time of treatment taken as the abscissa.

3) Tween 20 concentration

To 100  $\mu$ l of a normal human serum and HCV-RNA-positive sera were added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution containing a different concentration of Triton X100 (6 M guanidine hydrochloride, 0.5 N HCl, 12.5% Triton X100). The mixtures were treated at room temperature for 30 minutes, and 80  $\mu$ l each of the treated mixtures was used as a sample. The result obtained using the assay method described below is shown in Fig. 12 with the Tween 20 concentration at the time of treatment taken as the abscissa.

4) Reaction temperature

To 100  $\mu$ l of a normal human serum and HCV-RNA-positive sera were added 100  $\mu$ l of the treatment solution (6 M guanidine hydrochloride, 0.5 N HCl, 12.5% Triton X, 0.75% Tween 20). The mixtures were treated at



4 °C, room temperature (23 °C), 37 °C, and 45 °C for 30 minutes, and 80 µl each of the treated mixtures were used as a sample. The result obtained using the assay method described below is shown in Fig. 13.

5     Assay methods

      Samples obtained in the study on the condition of serum treatment were each evaluated using the respective assay method described below. Thus, an anti-HCV core antigen monoclonal antibody (a mixture of equal amounts  
10     of antibody C11-14 and C11-11) was diluted to a final total concentration of 6 µg/ml in 0.1 M carbonate buffer, pH 9.6, and 100 µl each of the dilutions was dispensed per well of a 96-well microtiter plate (manufactured by Nunc). After the plate was incubated overnight at 4 °C,  
15     it was washed twice with 0.35 ml of 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 0.15 M NaCl. Then, 0.35 ml of 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.35, containing 0.5% casein-Na (hereinafter referred to as the blocking solution) was added and the plate was further  
20     incubated at room temperature for 2 hours.

      After the blocking solution was removed, 160 µl of the mixture of 140 µl of 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 0.15 M NaCl, 1% BSA, 0.5% casein-Na, and 0.05% Tween 20, and 20 µl of 1 M Tris (hereinafter  
25     referred to as the reaction buffer), and samples for measurement obtained by the above-mentioned serum treating method were added into respective wells, incubated at room temperature for 2 hours, washed five times with 300 µl of the wash solution, and then 100 µl  
30     of the peroxidase (POD)-labeled monoclonal antibody (C11-10) was added and was incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. After the incubation was over, the plate was washed five times with 300 µl of the above wash solution. One hundred microliters of the substrate  
35     (ortho-phenylene diamine, hereinafter referred to as OPD) solution was added to the plate and the plate was incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes, followed by

the addition of 100 µl of 2 N sulfuric acid solution. Absorbance was measured at a wavelength of 492 nm (OD492) with the absorbance at 630 nm as a reference.

Each treatment condition was optimized as shown in Figs. 10 to 13. It was difficult to detect the core antigen in the untreated samples, but such a simple treatment drastically enabled the detection of the core antigen. In any case no enhancement in signals was observed in the healthy humans. It was also shown that the core antigen can be satisfactorily detected by employing the condition of guanidine hydrochloride at 2 M or greater and Triton X100 at 0.2% or greater, and a temperature range of 4 °C to 45 °C.

Example 11. The detection and assay method of the core antigen

To 100 µl of serum was added 100 µl of a treatment solution (6 M guanidine hydrochloride, 0.5 N HCl, 12.5% Triton X100, 0.75% Tween 20). It was treated at room temperature for 30 minutes, and 100 µl of the treated mixture was used as a sample.

An anti-HCV core antigen monoclonal antibody (a mixture of equal amounts of C11-14 and C11-11) was diluted to a final total concentration of 6 µg/ml in 0.1 M carbonate buffer, pH 9.6, and 100 µl each of the diluted mixture was dispensed per well of a 96-well microtiter plate (manufactured by Nunc).

After the plate was incubated overnight at 4 °C, it was washed twice with 0.35 ml of 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 0.15 M NaCl. Then, 0.35 ml of the blocking solution was added and the plate was further allowed to stand at room temperature for 2 hours. After the blocking solution was removed, 150 µl of the reaction buffer and samples for measurement obtained in the above treating method were added into respective wells, and incubated at room temperature for 2 hours.

The plate was washed five times with 300 µl of the wash solution, and then 100 µl of a peroxidase

(POD)-labeled monoclonal antibody (C11-10) was added to the plate. The plate was incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. Then the plate was washed five times with 300  $\mu$ l of the wash solution, and 100  $\mu$ l of the substrate (OPD) solution was added. After incubating the plate at room temperature for 45 minutes, 100  $\mu$ l of 2 N sulfuric acid solution was added. Absorbance was measured at a wavelength of 492 nm (OD492) with the absorbance at 630 nm as a reference. As a standard serum, the panel serum 50, defined as 1 U/ml, was serially diluted in 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 1% BSA, which was similarly treated and measured.

Fig. 14 shows a dilution line of the panel serum 50 used as a standard serum. The core antigen in the sample was determined in a dose-dependent manner and could be detected to a level as low as about 0.5 mU/ml. It was demonstrated, therefore, that by combining a very simple method of sample treatment and the monoclonal antibody of the present invention, the HCV core antigen can be detected or quantitated.

Example 12. Analysis the molecular form recognized in the serum treatment and in the assay method

Each method of serum treatment was used to treat 0.25 ml of the panel serum 13. The treated serum was fractionated by a gel filtration column (Superdex 200HR, 1 x 30), and anti-core immunological activity in the fractions was measured. The result is shown in Table 15. The figure suggested that molecules having a molecular weight of about 20 to 30 kDa are being recognized and that the core antigen in the virus has been released from various interactions through the disruption of the virus and the inactivation of the anti-core antibody in the serum by the above-mentioned pretreatment.

Example 13. Assay method of the core antigen in the serum

Sera determined to have  $10^3$  to  $10^7$  copies/ml of HCV-RNA using AmpliCore HCV Monitor kit (Roche), a PCR method, and normal human sera were used to quantitate the HCV core antigen in the sera using the method described above.

As a standard serum the panel serum 50 (sefined as 1 U/ml) was serially diluted in 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, containing 1% BSA, and treated in a similar manner. The result is shown in Table 8. Of the samples tested, the core antigen in all the normal human sera was below the detection limit and could be detected in all of the PCR-positive samples. The correlation is shown in Fig. 16, which revealed that the correlation with the PCR method was also as high as 0.8 or greater.

Table 8. Levels of HCV-RNA and the core antigen

Sample #	RNA (K copies/ml)	Core antigen (mU/ml)
Normal human serum 1	-	N.D.
2	-	N.D.
3	-	N.D.
4	-	N.D.
5	-	N.D.
6	-	N.D.
7	-	N.D.
Panel serum 1	50	166.4
7	830	471.1
8	26	61.5
11	240	107.4
13	1600	1426
15	25	40.1
16	400	240.3
19	840	1369
26	87	1093
31	30	45.8
20	16	58.5
33	97	89.0
39	170	43.9
41	180	57.5
44	33	47.7
49	1000	1005
25	8.7	63.5
84		

N.D. : Not detected

30 Example 14. Detection of the hepatitis B virus  
(HBV) core antigen

We have so far explained the detection of the HCV core antigen. We have investigated whether this treating method is applicable to the detection of structural proteins in other viruses.

35 A monoclonal antibody (Tokushu Menneki Kenkyuusho [Special Immunology Research Institute]) against HBV core antigen was diluted to a concentration of 3 µg/ml in 0.1 M carbonate buffer, pH 9.6, and was dispensed in an aliquot of 100 µl. After incubating overnight at 4 °C, 40 the plate was washed with a phosphate buffer, and a 350

μl aliquot of 1% BSA solution was dispensed to the plate. After allowing to stand at room temperature for 2 hours, the 1% BSA solution was aspirated off, and 200 μl of the reaction solution was added.

5           A recombinant HBV core antigen was used as a standard, and five patient sera that tested positive for HBe antigen and negative for anti-HBe antibody and ten normal human sera were used as samples. To 100 μl of a sample, 50 μl of a treatment reagent (7.5% SDS, 0.75%  
10       CHAPS, 0.15% Triton X100, 2 M urea, 0.1 M histidine, 0.1 M tryptophan) was added and treated at 56 °C for 30 minutes. After the treatment, 50 μl thereof was added to a well filled with the reaction solution, and was incubated at room temperature for 90 minutes.

15           As a comparison (without pretreatment), 100 μl of each sample was diluted with 50 μl of purified water and 50 μl of the diluted sample was used for the reaction. After washing five times with the wash solution, a biotin-labeled anti-HBV core monoclonal antibody (a  
20       mixture of equal amounts of HBc-2, HBc-5, HBc-14) was added, and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. After washing five times with the wash solution, the avidin-labeled alkaline phosphatase was added and the mixture was reacted at room temperature for 30 minutes.

25           After washing five times with the wash solution, CDPstar (Emerald II as the sensitizer) was added, reacted at room temperature for 15 minutes, and relative chemiluminescence thereof was measured. A standard curve for a serially diluted recombinant HBV core antigen is  
30       shown in Fig. 17, and the amount of the core antigen in the measured samples is shown in Table 9. The detection limit was 21 ng/ml. When a cut-off value that distinguishes the core antigen-positive from the negative was defined at 60 ng/ml, all 10 normal human sera, with  
35       or without pretreatment, tested negative for the core antigen, and in the sera of patients with hepatitis B virus, the core antigen could not be detected in the case

of no pretreatment, but with pretreatment, all the sera tested positive for the core antigen.

It is thought that in the sera of patients with the hepatitis B virus, pretreatment disrupted the virus particle and inactivated the anti-HBc antibody, thereby enabling the detection of the core antigen. From the foregoing, it was confirmed that this method of sample treatment is useful for the detection of the structural proteins of viruses other than HCV, such as HBV, that have DNA as the genome. Needless to say, this holds true for HCV-related viruses such as flaviviruses and retroviruses, for example HIV.

Table 9.

Sample #	non-treated		pre-treated	
	HBV core Ag (ng/ml)	Judged	HBV core Ag (ng/ml)	Judged
Normal human sample				
1	< 21	Neg.	< 21	Neg.
2	< 21	Neg.	< 21	Neg.
3	< 21	Neg.	< 21	Neg.
4	< 21	Neg.	< 21	Neg.
5	< 21	Neg.	46	Neg.
6	< 21	Neg.	< 21	Neg.
7	< 21	Neg.	47	Neg.
8	< 21	Neg.	< 21	Neg.
9	< 21	Neg.	26	Neg.
10	< 21	Neg.	56	Neg.
HBV sample				
11	< 21	Neg.	98	Pos.
15	< 21	Neg.	94	Pos.
20	< 21	Neg.	780	Pos.
21	< 21	Neg.	270	Pos.
46	< 21	Neg.	630	Pos.

Example 15. Method for effective detection without pretreatment of the antigen

HCV particle-containing samples were diluted in a surfactant-added reaction solution, and the efficiency of detecting the HCV antigen was investigated.

5 The detection of the HCV core antigen was carried out by a sandwich enzymeimmunoassay (EIA) using monoclonal antibody against the HCV core antigen. Among the monoclonal antibodies obtained in Example 3, C11-3 and C11-7 were used as the antibody for capturing the core antigen and C11-10 and C11-14 were used as the  
10 antibody for detecting the captured core antigen.

EIA was essentially carried out using the following conditions. Solutions of monoclonal antibodies C11-3 and C11-7, each of which was diluted to 4 µg/ml in an acetate buffer, were added to a microtiter plate and were  
15 incubated overnight at 4 °C. After washing with the phosphate buffer, a phosphate buffer containing 1% BSA, was added to effect blocking. To the plate were added 100 µl of the reaction solution and 100 µl of the sample. The plate was then stirred and incubated at room  
20 temperature for 1.5 hour. Unreacted substances were removed by washing with the phosphate buffer to which a low concentration of a surfactant had been added. Then the alkaline phosphatase-labeled monoclonal antibodies C11-10 and C11-14 were added and reacted at room  
25 temperature for 30 minutes. After the reaction is over, unreacted substances were removed by washing with the phosphate buffer to which a low concentration of a surfactant had been added. Then a substrate solution (CDP-Star/Emerald11) was added and reacted at room  
30 temperature for 20 minutes. The amount of luminescence was measured.

To the above reaction, various surfactants were added to investigate their effects. By using HCV-positive sera in which the titer of antibody to HCV  
35 is below the detection limit and virtually no antibody to HCV is contained, the activity of the core antigen based on the amount of luminescence was expressed in terms of a



reaction ratio relative to the amount of luminescence of the normal human serum that was defined as 1.0. The results are shown in Tables 10 and 11.

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Table 10. Reactivity relative to normal human serum (S/N ratio)

	NO 45	NO 46	NO 3	NO 7	NO 19
No addition	15.67	1.00	1.15	1.34	1.19
Judgement criteria	> 30.0	> 2.0	> 2.0	> 2.0	> 2.0
Additive	HLB (%)				
Anionic surfactant					
sodium dodecyl sulfate	40.0	0.5 5.42 2.0 5.73			
sodium dodecyl-N-sarcosinate		0.5 12.79 2.70 2.0 125.43 7.27	3.83	3.70	6.71
perfluoroalkylcarboxylic acid		0.5 10.55 1.27 2.0 6.72 0.91			
S-113					
Cationic surfactant					
cetyltrimethylammonium bromide	0.5 72.97 7.42 2.0 44.55 5.35		3.09	3.52	5.43
dodecylpyridinium chloride	0.5 53.43 4.70 2.0 12.44 2.49		2.05	1.52	2.33
n-dodecyltrimethylammonium	0.5 66.84 4.43 2.0 27.98 3.77		2.41	1.63	2.67
tetradecylammonium bromide	0.05 14.69				
n-octyltrimethylammonium chloride	0.5 12.57 2.0 11.46		1.00	0.74	0.99
n-decyltrimethylammonium chloride	0.5 17.50 2.0 45.21		0.88 1.12	0.80 1.08	0.72 1.41
Amphoteric surfactant					
CHAPS	0.5 29.57 2.0 25.32		1.63	1.82	2.42
perfluoroalkylbetaine S-132	0.5 11.07 1.61				
(from ASAHI GLASS)	2.0 10.77 1.49				
3-(dodecyltrimethylammonio)-	0.5 57.69				
1-propane-sulfonic acid	2.0 113.19		4.57	3.44	5.26

Table 11. Reactivity relative to normal human serum (S/N ratio)

		NO 45	NO 46	NO 3	NO 7	NO 19
No addition		15.67	1.00	1.15	1.34	1.19
Judgement criteria		> 30.0	> 2.0	> 2.0	> 2.0	> 2.0
Additive	HLB (%)					
nonionic surfactant						
MEGA-10						
	0.5	32.11	3.38			
	2.0	38.49	3.53	1.97	1.87	2.84
Tween 20						
	0.5	16.88				
	2.0	12.36				
Tween 40						
	0.5	14.96		1.02	0.99	1.41
	2.0	19.10		1.32	1.25	1.64
Tween 80						
	0.5	12.45		1.33	1.23	1.10
	2.0	17.47				
Nonidet P-40						
	0.5	43.14		3.09	2.95	4.58
octyl glucoside						
	0.5	12.48		0.90	0.60	0.97
	2.0	25.07		1.92	1.20	2.63
Triton N101						
	0.5	26.50		1.85	1.62	2.70
	2.0	60.84		2.23	2.28	3.81
Triton X100						
	0.5	27.72				
	2.0	71.08		2.90	2.34	3.86
Triton X114						
	0.5	31.49		2.04	1.65	2.77
	2.0	58.62		1.92	2.11	2.51
Triton X305						
	0.5	10.50		0.94	0.97	1.08
	2.0	25.91		1.30	1.24	1.87
Triton X405						
	0.5	12.54		0.86	0.78	1.04
	2.0	24.92		1.21	1.24	1.25
Others						
benzylidimethylammonium chloride						
	0.5	5.45	1.00			
	2.0	7.01	1.12			
triethylamine						
	0.5	3.89	0.97			
Surfactant mixture						
2% sodium dodecyl-N-sarcosinate + 2% Triton X100						
		244.13		6.11	5.50	12.71

The results revealed that the addition of a nonionic surfactant having an HLB of 12 to 14, as represented by Triton X100, causes an increase in the amount of luminescence thereby enhancing detection sensitivity in HCV-positive sera compared to the normal human sera. It was also clarified that, similarly, as represented by sodium dodecyl-N-sarcosinate and dodecyl trimethylammonium, the addition of a surfactant having in its structure a straight-chain alkyl group having at the same time 10 or more carbon atoms and a secondary, tertiary, or quaternary amine causes an increase in detection sensitivity in HCV-positive sera. No such increase in sensitivity was observed with the above surfactant with an alkyl group having not more than 8 carbons (n-octyl trimethylammonium chloride). It was also found that by mixing and adding these two surfactants (in Table 11, 2% sodium dodecyl-N-sarcosinate and 2% Triton X100 were mixed), detection sensitivity in HCV-positive sera can be further enhanced.

20        Example 16. Detection of the core antigen in the samples during a period between after HCV infection and before the appearance of anti-HCV antibody (window period)

By adding 2% Triton X100 and 2% sodium dodecyl-N-sarcosinate to the primary reaction solution, a commercially available seroconversion panel PHV905 (B.B.I. inc.) was measured according to Example 15. The PHV905 panel used turned positive on day 21 after the start of observation (serum No. PHV905-7) when measured by the anti-HCV antibody test (Ortho EIA 3.0). In the test, the antibody titer is expressed in a cut-off index (S/CO) with a value of 1.0 or greater being judged as positive. The activity of the HCV core antigen (the amount of luminescence) was expressed in the reactivity (S/N) relative to that of the normal human serum that was defined as 1.0.

As shown in Fig. 12, the activity of the core

antigen is observed before the anti-HCV antibody appears,  
the addition of a surfactant exposed the core antigen  
from the virus particle, which reacted with the  
immobilized monoclonal antibody, thereby confirming the  
5 detection of the core antigen.

Table 12

	Serum No.	Days after start of observation	HCV core Ag activity	Anti-HCV Ab titer
			(S/N)	(S/CO)
10	PHV905-1	0	5.32	0.000
	905-2	4	8.30	0.000
	905-3	7	15.63	0.000
	905-4	11	4.37	0.300
	905-5	14	14.75	0.700
15	905-6	18	7.57	0.700
	905-7	21	4.82	2.500
	905-8	25	3.31	5.000
	905-9	28	1.61	5.000

Reference to microorganisms defined in rule 13-2 of the  
20 Rule based on Patent Cooperation Treaty

Name of depository: the National Institute of Bioscience  
and Human Technology, Agency of Industrial Science and  
Technology

25 Address of depository: 1-3, Higashi 1-chome, Tsukuba  
city, Ibalaki pref., Japan (Zip code 305)

(1) Indication of microorganism: HC11-3  
Date deposited: July 4, 1997  
30 Deposit number: FERM BP-6002  
(2) Indication of microorganism: HC11-7  
Date deposited: July 4, 1997  
Deposit number: FERM BP-6003  
(3) Indication of microorganism: HC11-10  
35 Date deposited: July 4, 1997  
Deposit number: FERM BP-6004

(4) Indication of microorganism: HC11-11

Date deposited: July 4, 1997

Deposit number: FERM BP-6005

(5) Indication of microorganism: HC11-14

5 Date deposited: July 4, 1997

Deposit number: FERM BP-6006

CLAIMS

1. A method for a treating virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an  
5 anionic surfactant and (2) an amphoteric surfactant, nonionic surfactant or protein denaturant.

2. A method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an  
10 anionic surfactant, (2) an amphoteric surfactant and (3) a nonionic surfactant or protein denaturant.

3. A method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an  
15 anionic surfactant, (2) an amphoteric surfactant, (3) a nonionic surfactant and (4) a protein denaturant.

4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said treatment solution further contains urea, an imidazole ring-containing compound or an indole ring-  
20 containing compound.

5. A method according to claim 4, wherein said imidazole ring-containing compound is imidazole, histidine, imidazoleacrylic acid, imidazolecarboxyaldehyde, imidazolecarboxamide,  
25 imidazoledione, imidazoledithiocarboxylic acid, imidazoledicarboxylic acid, imidazolemethanol, imidazolidinethione, imidazolidone, histamine or imidazopyridine.

6. A method according to claim 4, wherein said  
30 indole ring-containing compound is tryptophan, indoleacrylic acid, indole, indoleacetic acid, indoleacetic hydrazide, methyl indoleacetate, indolebutyric acid, indoleacetonitrile, indolecarbinol, indolecarboxyaldehyde, indolecarboxylic acid,  
35 indoleethanol, indolelactic acid, indolemethanol, indolepropionic acid, indolepyruvic acid, indolyl methyl ketone, indomycin, indoleacetone, indomethacin,

indoprofen or indolamine.

7. A method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) a  
5 chaotropic ion and (2) an acidifying agent.

8. A method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) a  
10 chaotropic ion, (2) an acidifying agent and (3) a nonionic surfactant.

9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said virus is a virus which forms virus particles having a structure comprising a structural protein encapsulating genomic RNA or DNA and a membrane protein  
15 or lipid membrane surrounding it.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein said virus is hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis D virus, hepatitis E virus, hepatitis G virus, hand-foot-and-mouth disease virus, a flavivirus (yellow fever virus, West  
20 Nile virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, dengue virus), a togavirus (alpha-virus, rubivirus, arterivirus, rubella virus), a pestivirus (hog cholera virus, bovine diarrhea virus), a paramyxovirus (parainfluenza virus 1, 2, 3, 4, canine distemper virus, Newcastle disease virus, RS  
25 virus, rinderpest virus, simian parainfluenza virus, measles virus, mumps virus), an orthomyxovirus (human influenza virus, avian influenza virus, equine influenza virus, swine influenza virus), a rhabdovirus (rabies virus, vesicular stomatitis virus), a picornavirus  
30 (poliovirus, Coxsackie virus, echovirus, bovine enterovirus, porcine enterovirus, simian enterovirus, mouse encephalitis virus, human rhinovirus, bovine rhinovirus, equine rhinovirus, foot and mouth disease virus, hepatitis A virus), a coronavirus (human  
35 coronavirus, avian infectious bronchitis virus, mouse hepatitis virus, porcine transmissible gastroenteritis virus), an arenavirus (lymphocytic choriomeningitis



virus, lassa virus, Korean hemorrhagic fever virus), a retrovirus (HTLV: human adult leukemia virus, HIV: AIDS virus, feline leukemia sarcoma virus, bovine leukemia virus, Rous sarcoma virus), a reovirus (rotavirus), a  
5 calcivirus (Norwalk virus), a bunyavirus (renal syndrome hemorrhagic fever virus), a phyllovirus (Ebola virus, Marburg virus), hepatitis B virus (HBV), a pox virus (vaccinia virus, alastrim virus, cowpox virus, smallpox virus), a parvovirus (human parvovirus, porcine  
10 parvovirus, bovine parvovirus, canine parvovirus, feline leucopenia virus, Aleutian mink disease virus), a papovavirus (papilloma virus, polyoma virus), adenovirus, a herpes virus (herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus, chickenpox herpes zoster virus, EB virus, equine herpes  
15 virus, feline herpes virus, Marek's disease virus) or African swine cholera virus.

11. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said virus is hepatitis C virus (HCV) or hepatitis B virus (HBV).

20 12. A virus assay method, characterized by using a sample treating method according to any one of claims 1 to 10 and reacting it with a probe which specifically recognizes a virus antigen, for detection or quantitation of the presence of the virus antigen.

25 13. A hybridoma cell line selected from the group consisting of HC11-11 (FERM BP-6005), HC11-14 (FERM BP-6006), HC11-10 (FERM BP-6004), HC11-3 (FERM BP-6002) and HC11-7 (FERM BP-6003).

30 14. A monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma selected from the group consisting of HC11-11 (FERM BP-6005), HC11-14 (FERM BP-6006), HC11-10 (FERM BP-6004), HC11-3 (FERM BP-6002) and HC11-7 (FERM BP-6003).

35 15. A kit, assay kit or diagnostic reagent for determining the presence or absence of a virus in a sample, which is for use in an immunoassay method according to claim 12 and comprises an anionic surfactant.

16. A kit, assay kit or diagnostic reagent for determining the presence or absence of a virus in a sample, which is for use in an immunoassay method according to claim 12 and comprises a monoclonal antibody  
5 according to claim 14.

17. A kit, assay kit or diagnostic reagent for determining the presence or absence of a virus in a sample, which is for use in an immunoassay method according to claim 12 and comprises a chaotropic agent.

10 18. A kit, assay kit or diagnostic reagent for determining the presence or absence of HCV in a sample, which is for use in an immunoassay method according to claim 12 and comprises a monoclonal antibody produced by hybridoma HC11-14 (FERM BP-6006), HC11-10 (FERM BP-6004)  
15 or HC11-11 (FERM BP-6005).

19. A diagnostic kit according to any one of claims 15 to 17 which further includes urea, an imidazole ring-containing compound or an indole ring-containing compound.

20 20. A diagnostic kit according to claim 19, wherein said imidazole ring-containing compound is imidazole, histidine, imidazoleacrylic acid, imidazolecarboxyaldehyde, imidazolecarboxamide, imidazoledione, imidazoledithiocarboxylic acid,  
25 imidazoledicarboxylic acid, imidazolemethanol, imidazolidinethione, imidazolidone, histamine or imidazopyridine.

21. A diagnostic kit according to claim 19, wherein said indole ring-containing compound is tryptophan,  
30 indoleacrylic acid, indole, indoleacetic acid, indoleacetic hydrazide, methyl indoleacetate, indolebutyric acid, indoleacetoneitrile, indolecarbinol, indolecarboxyaldehyde, indolecarboxylic acid, indoleethanol, indolelactic acid, indolemethanol,  
35 indolepropionic acid, indolepyruvic acid, indolyl methyl ketone, indomycin, indoleacetone, indomethacin, indoprofen or indolamine.

22. A virus assay method characterized by measurement of a virus antigen based on its binding with a probe in the presence of a surfactant with an alkyl group of 10 or more carbon atoms and a secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine, or a nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) of 12-14.

23. A method according to claim 22, wherein said surfactant having an alkyl group and a secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine is a surfactant with an alkyl group of 10-20 carbon atoms and a tertiary or quaternary amine.

24. A method according to claim 22 or 23, wherein said tertiary or quaternary amine surfactant is dodecyl-N-sarcosinic acid, a cetyl or dodecyltrimethylammonium salt, 3-(dodecyldimethylammonio)-1-propanesulfonic acid, a dodecylpyrimidium salt or decanoyl-N-methylglucamide (MEGA-10).

25. A method according to either of claims 23 or 24, wherein said nonionic surfactant is polyoxyethylene isooctyl phenyl ether or polyoxyethylene nonyl phenyl ether.

26. A method according to any one of claims 22 to 25, wherein said virus antigen probe is an antibody for the virus antigen.

27. A method according to any one of claims 22 to 26, wherein said virus is a virus which forms virus particles having a structure comprising a structural protein encapsulating genomic RNA or DNA and a membrane protein or lipid membrane surrounding it.

28. A method according to claim 27, wherein said virus is hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis D virus, hepatitis E virus, hepatitis G virus, hand-foot-and-mouth disease virus, a flavivirus (yellow fever virus, West Nile virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, dengue virus), a togavirus (alpha-virus, rubivirus, arterivirus, rubella virus), a pestivirus (hog cholera virus, bovine diarrhea virus), a paramyxovirus (parainfluenza virus 1, 2, 3, 4,

canine distemper virus, Newcastle disease virus, RS virus, rinderpest virus, simian parainfluenza virus, measles virus, mumps virus), an orthomyxovirus (human influenza virus, avian influenza virus, equine influenza virus, swine influenza virus), a rhabdovirus (rabies virus, vesicular stomatitis virus), a picornavirus (poliovirus, Coxsackie virus, echovirus, bovine enterovirus, porcine enterovirus, simian enterovirus, mouse encephalitis virus, human rhinovirus, bovine rhinovirus, equine rhinovirus, foot and mouth disease virus, hepatitis A virus), a coronavirus (human coronavirus, avian infectious bronchitis virus, mouse hepatitis virus, porcine transmissible gastroenteritis virus), an arenavirus (lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, lassa virus, Korean hemorrhagic fever virus), a retrovirus (HTLV: human adult leukemia virus, HIV: AIDS virus, feline leukemia sarcoma virus, bovine leukemia virus, Rous sarcoma virus), a reovirus (rotavirus), a calcivirus (Norwalk virus), a bunyavirus (renal syndrome hemorrhagic fever virus), a phyllovirus (Ebola virus, Marburg virus), hepatitis B virus (HBV), a pox virus (vaccinia virus, alastrim virus, cowpox virus, smallpox virus), a parvovirus (human parvovirus, porcine parvovirus, bovine parvovirus, canine parvovirus, feline leucopenia virus, Aleutian mink disease virus), a papovavirus (papilloma virus, polyoma virus), adenovirus, a herpes virus (herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus, chickenpox herpes zoster virus, EB virus, equine herpes virus, feline herpes virus, Marek's disease virus) or African swine cholera virus.

29. A method according to any one of claims 22 to 28, wherein said virus is hepatitis C virus (HCV) or hepatitis B virus (HBV).

ABSTRACT

5 A method for treating a virus-containing sample,  
characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample  
with a treatment solution containing (1) an anionic  
surfactant and (2) an amphoteric surfactant, nonionic  
surfactant or protein denaturant; a virus assay method  
using said treating method; a method for treating a  
virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a  
10 virus-containing sample with a treatment solution  
containing (1) a chaotropic ion and (2) an acidifying  
agent; a virus assay method using said treating method; a  
virus assay method, characterized in that a virus antigen  
and a virus antibody are measured based on their binding  
15 to their probe in the presence of a surfactant with an  
alkyl group of 10 or more carbon atoms and a secondary,  
tertiary or quaternary amine, or a nonionic surfactant,  
or of both of them; and a monoclonal antibody and a  
hybridoma producing the same for carrying out said  
20 method.

# SEQUENCE LISTING

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Fig. 1

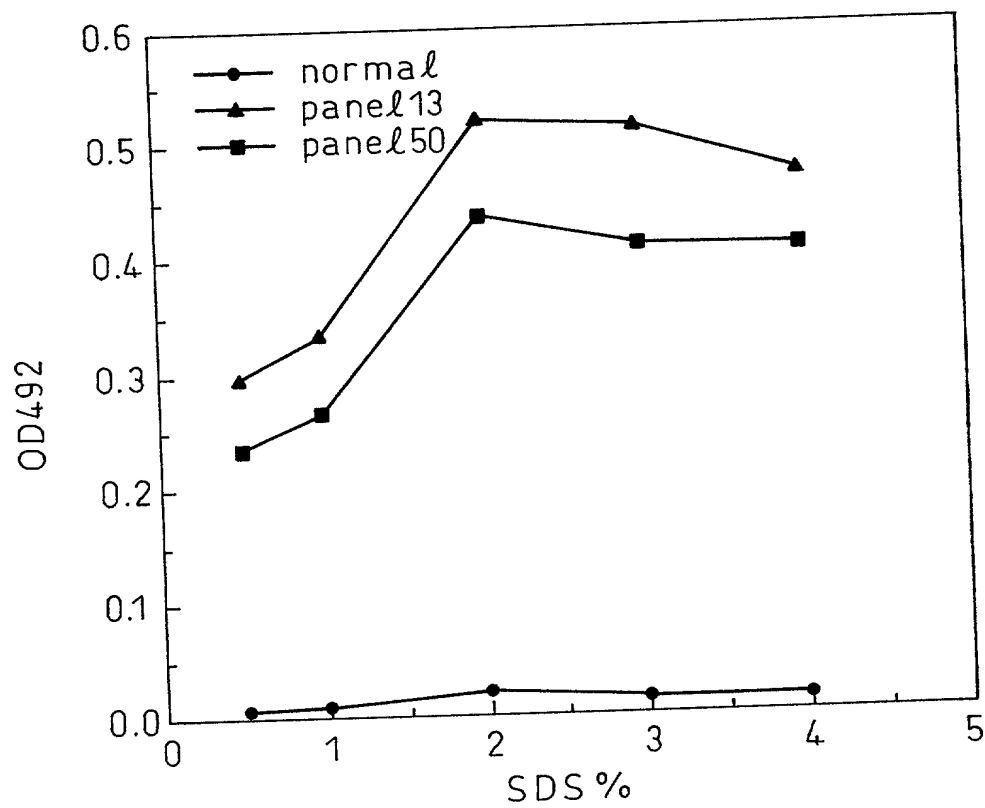


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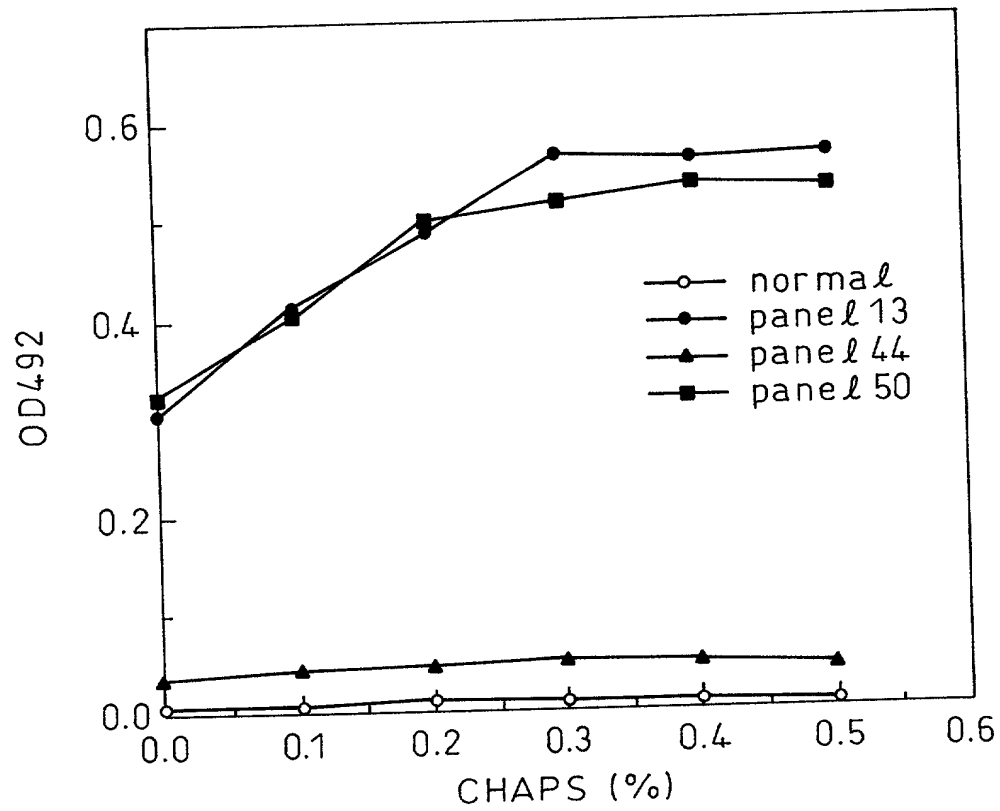


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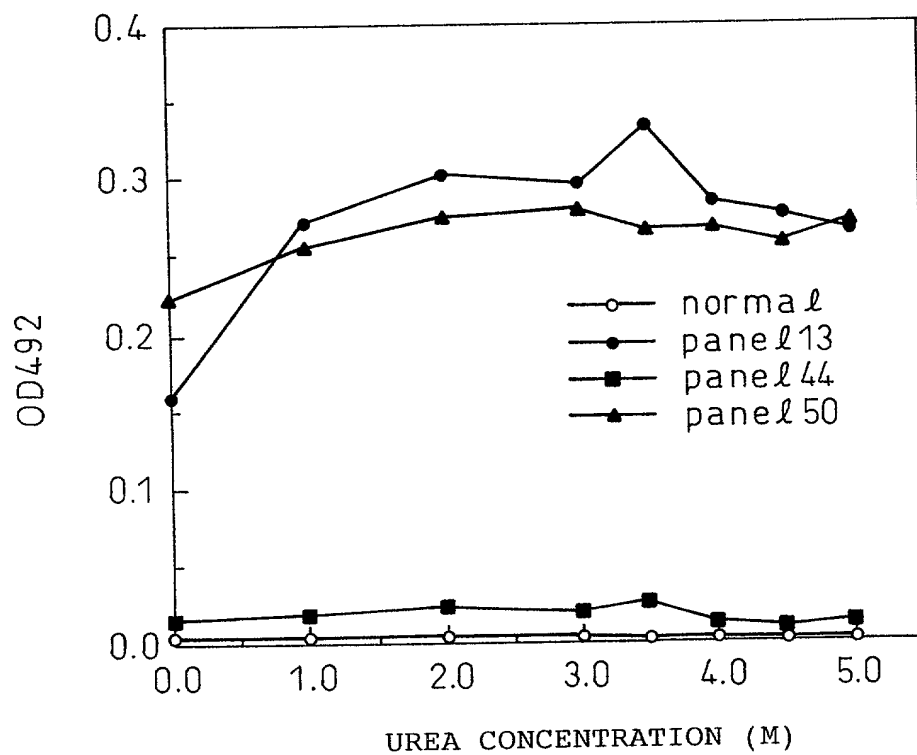


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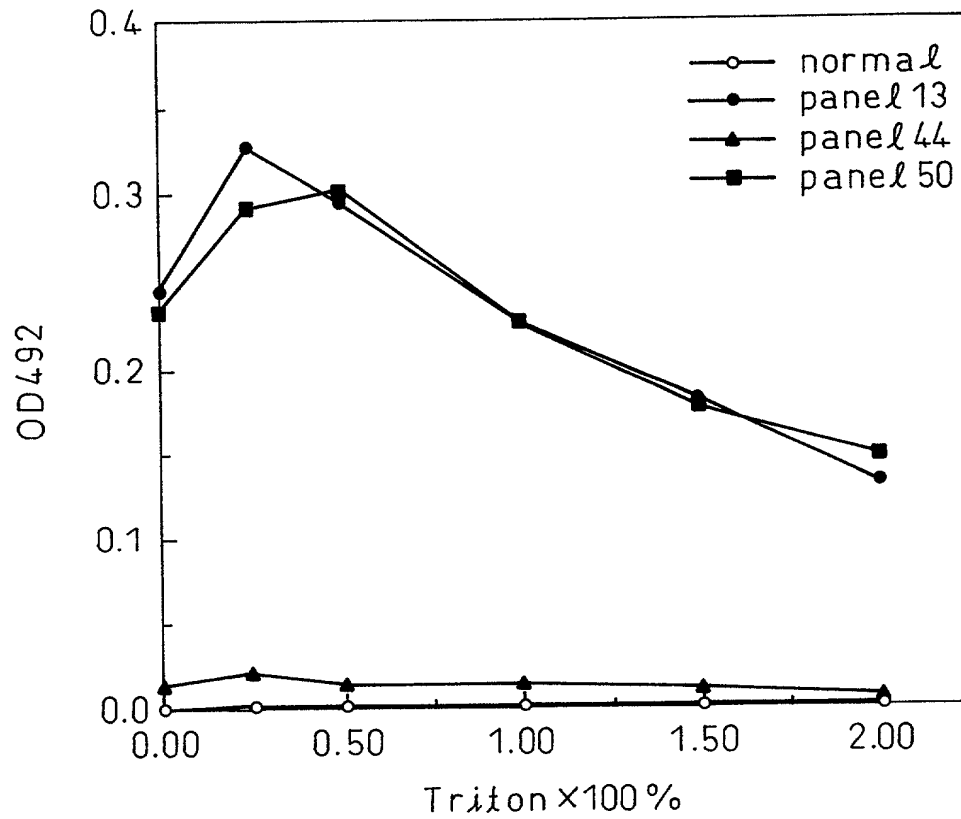


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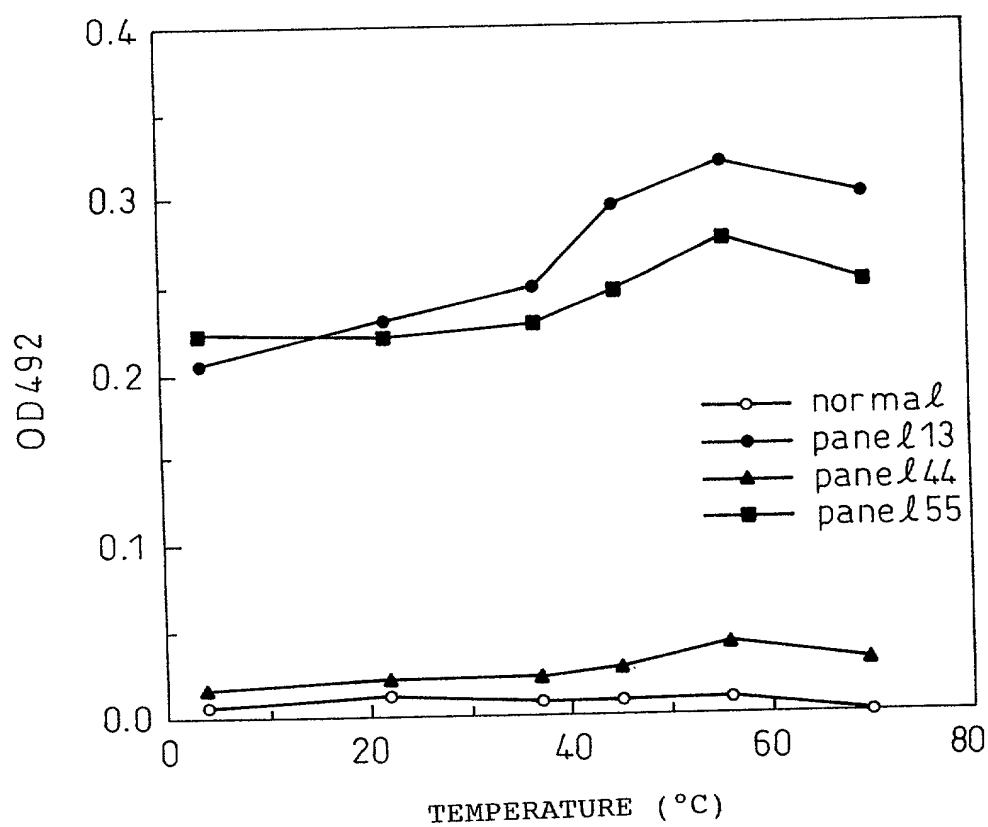


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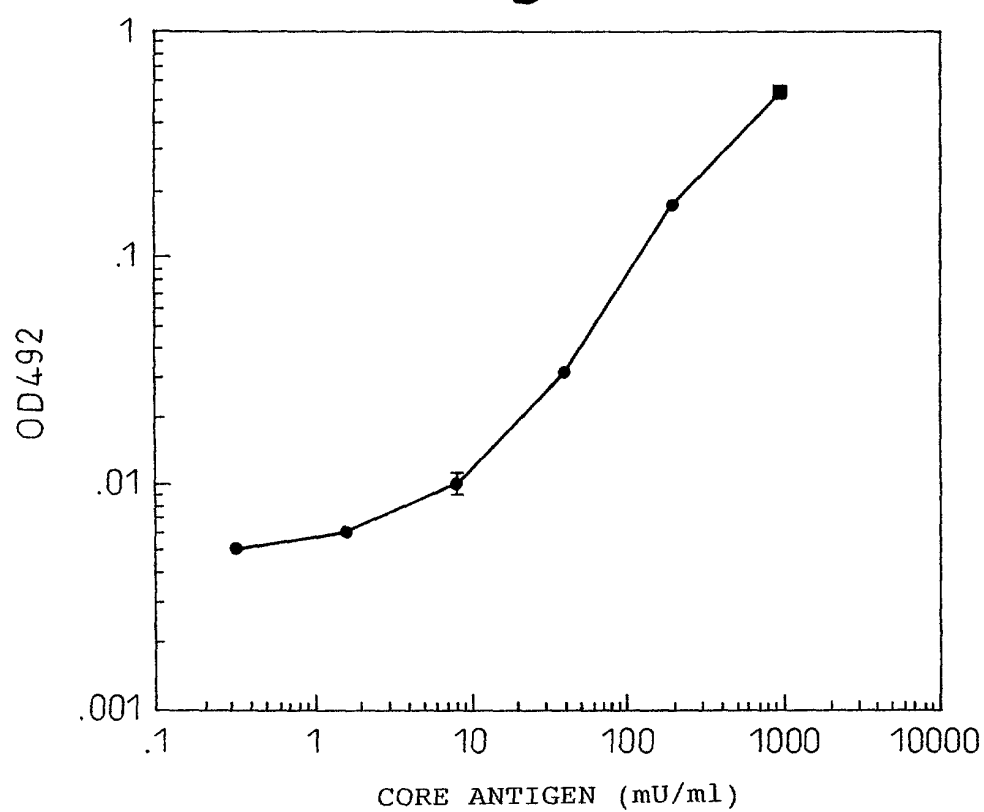


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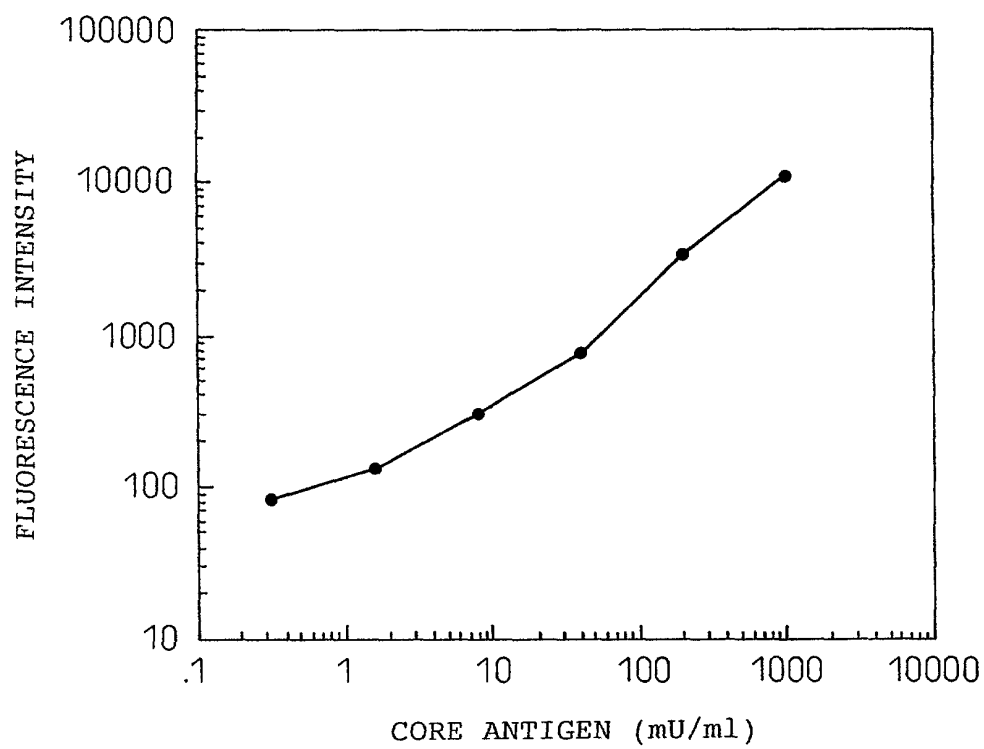




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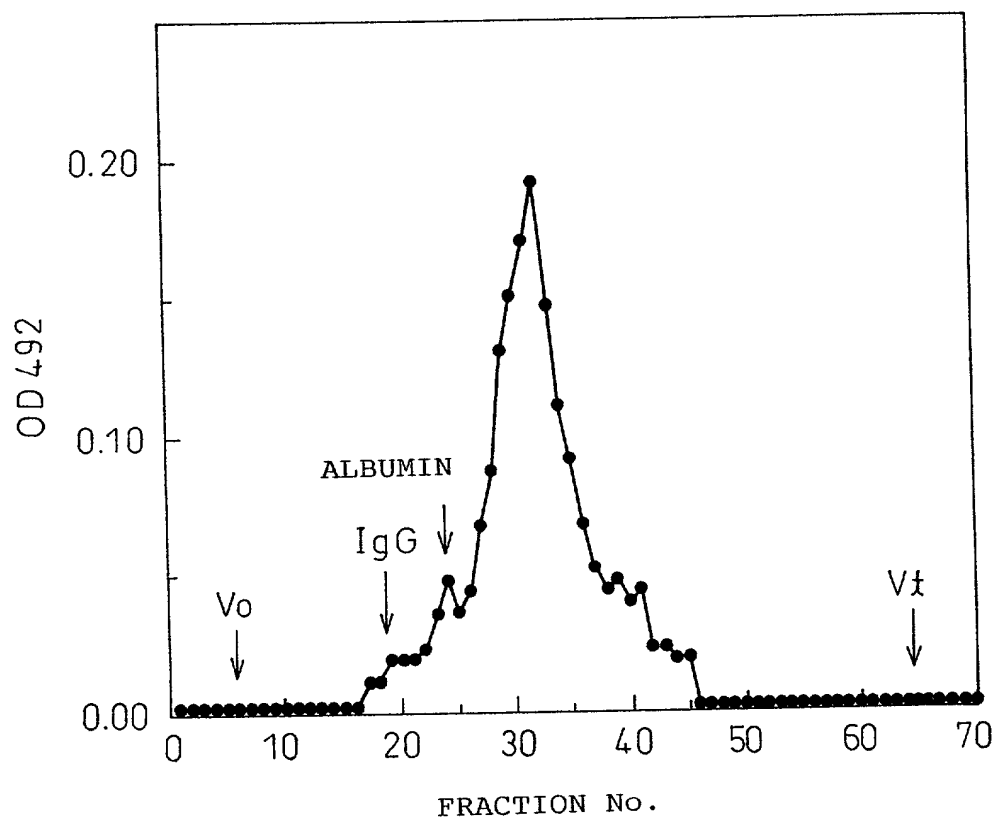


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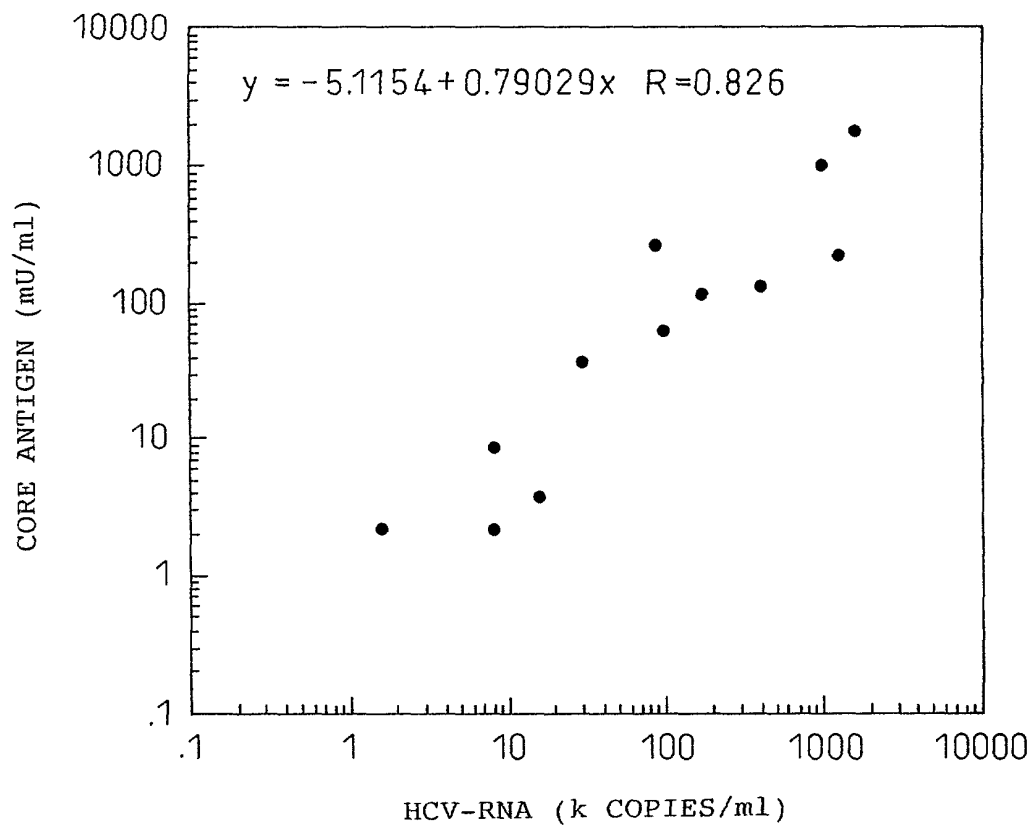


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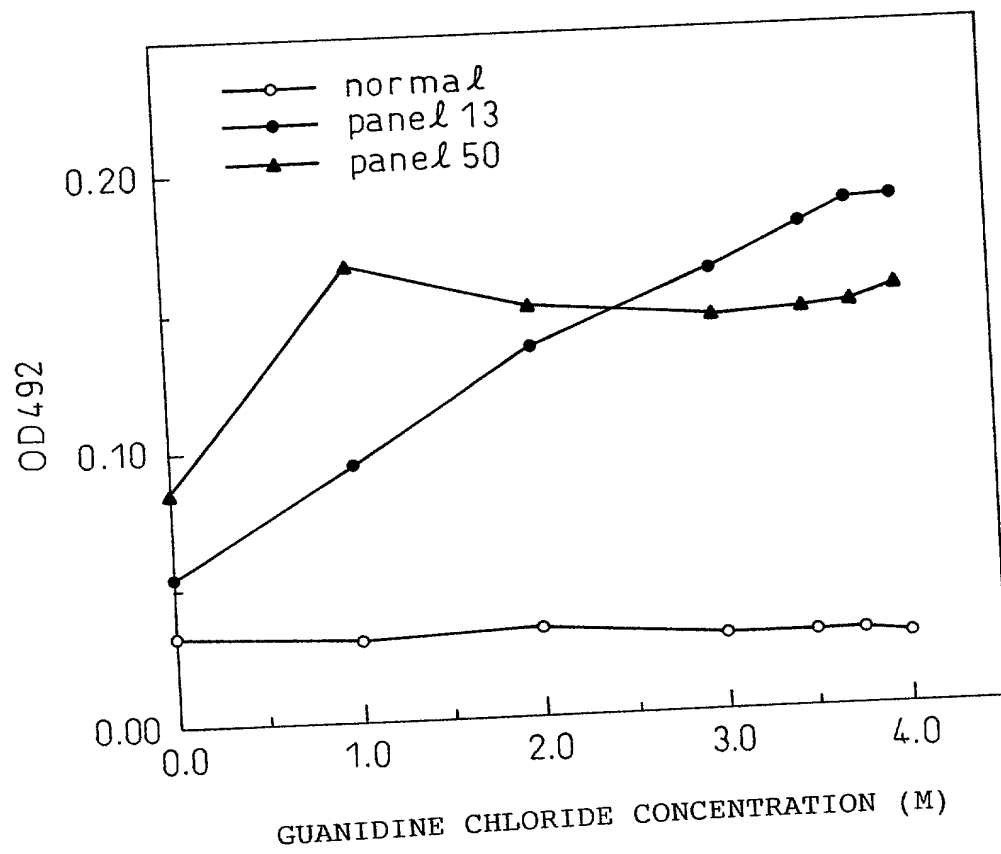


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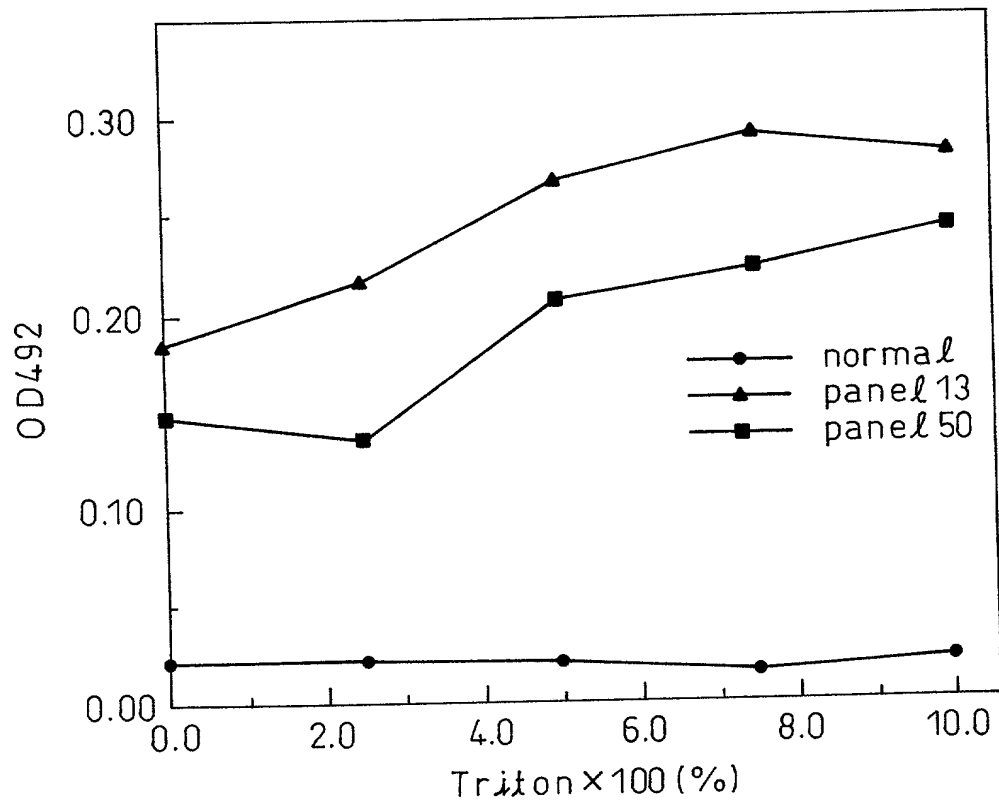


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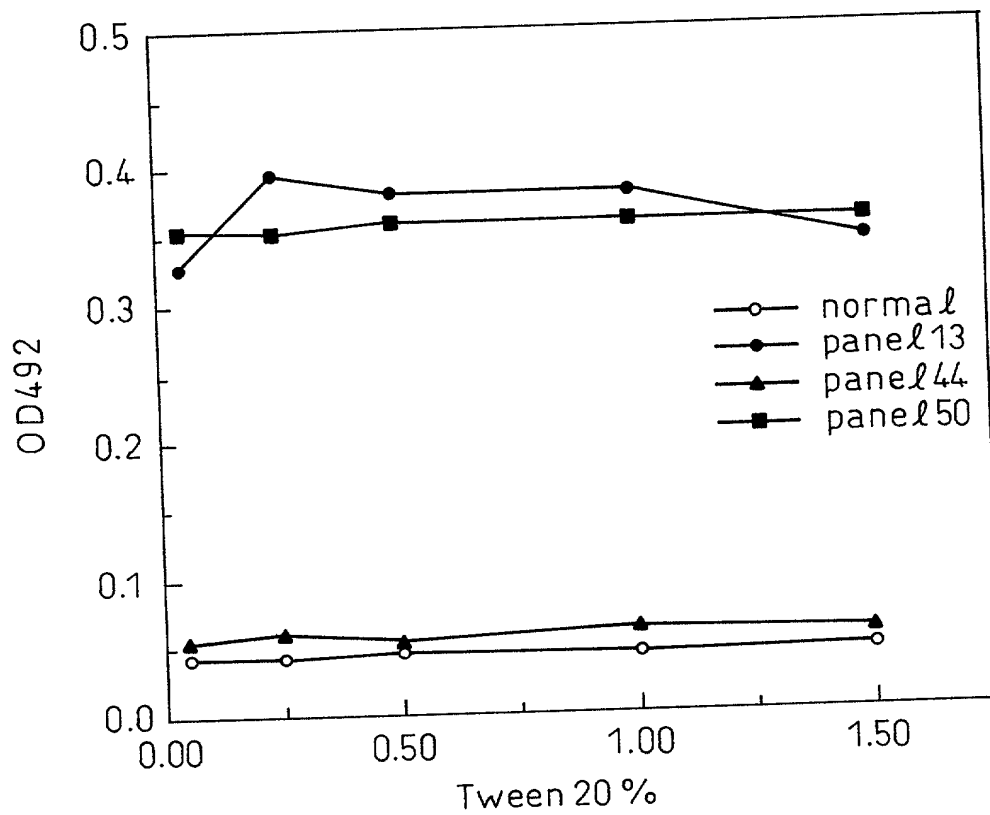


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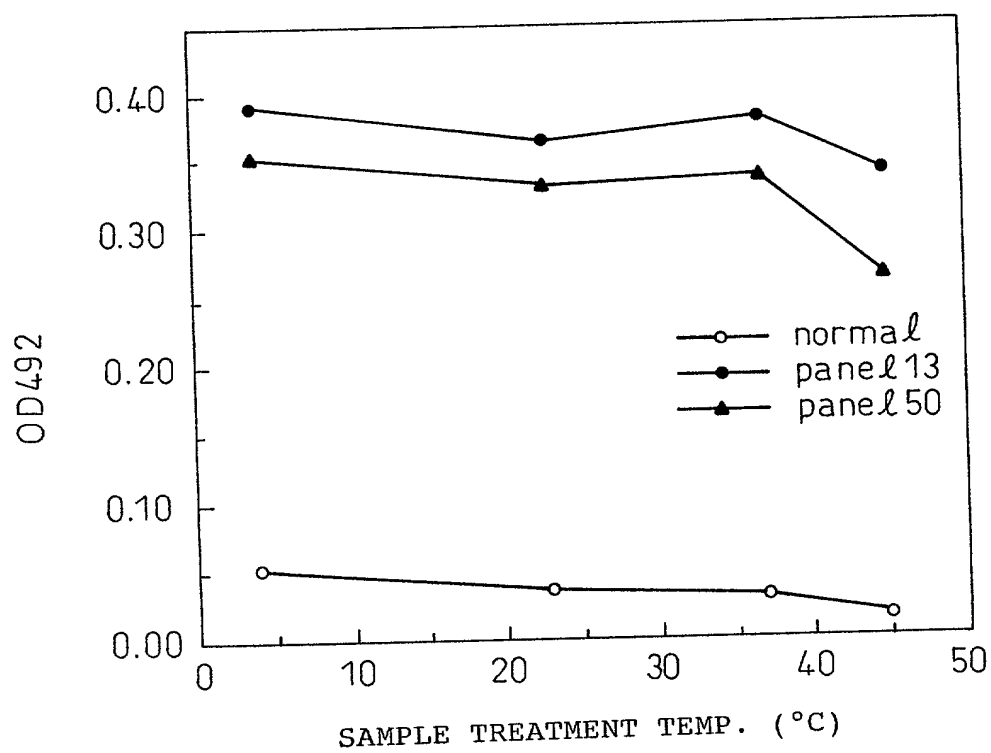


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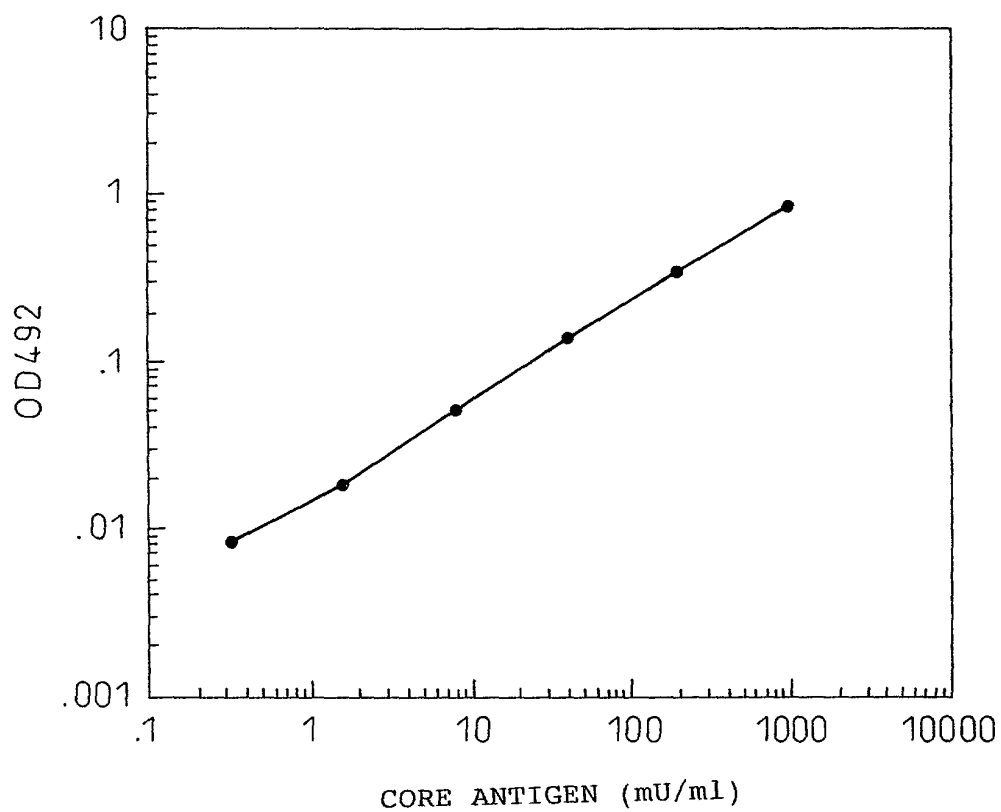


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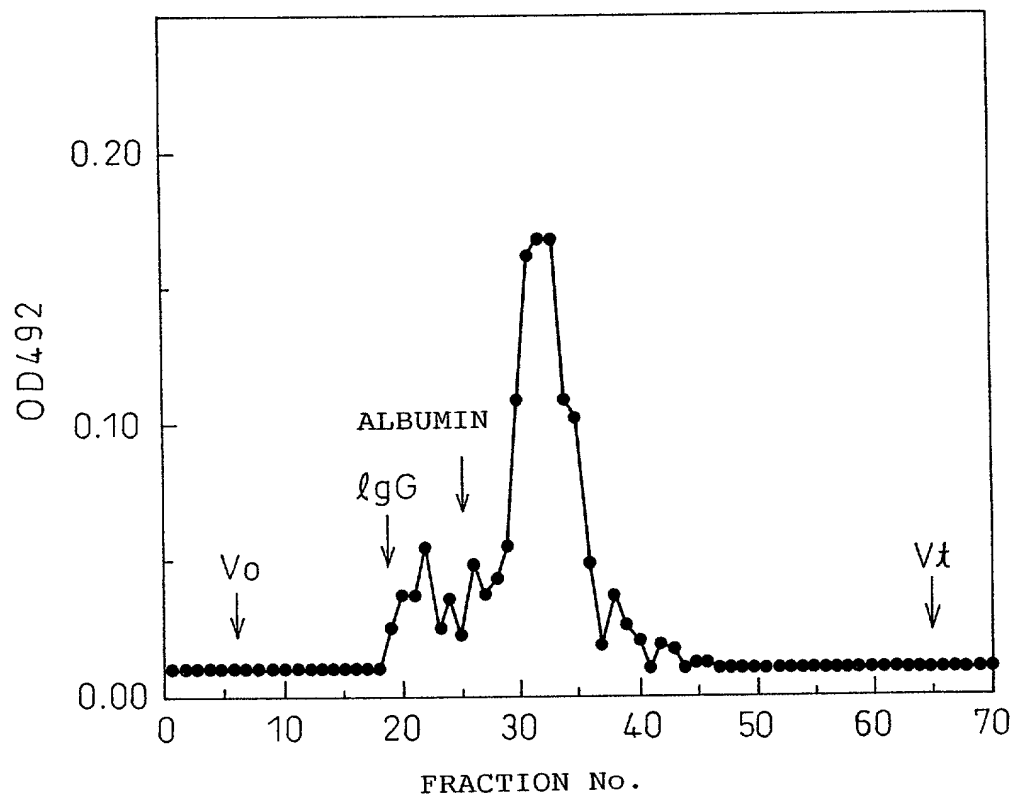




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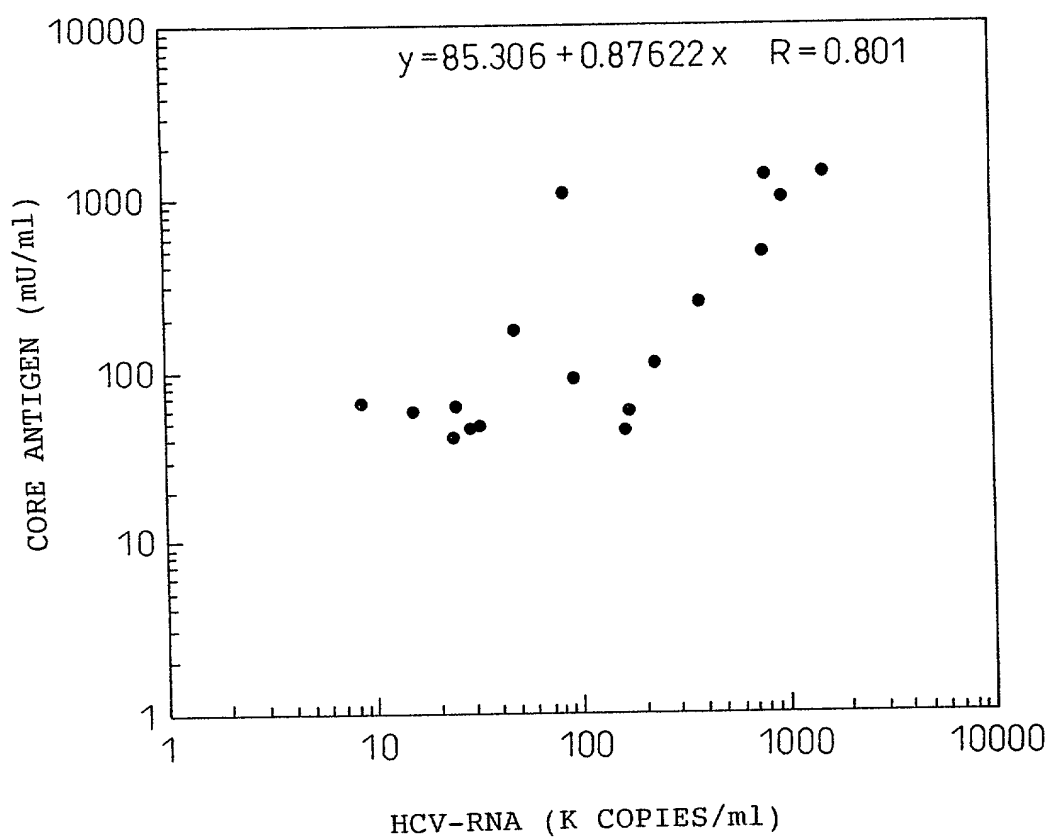
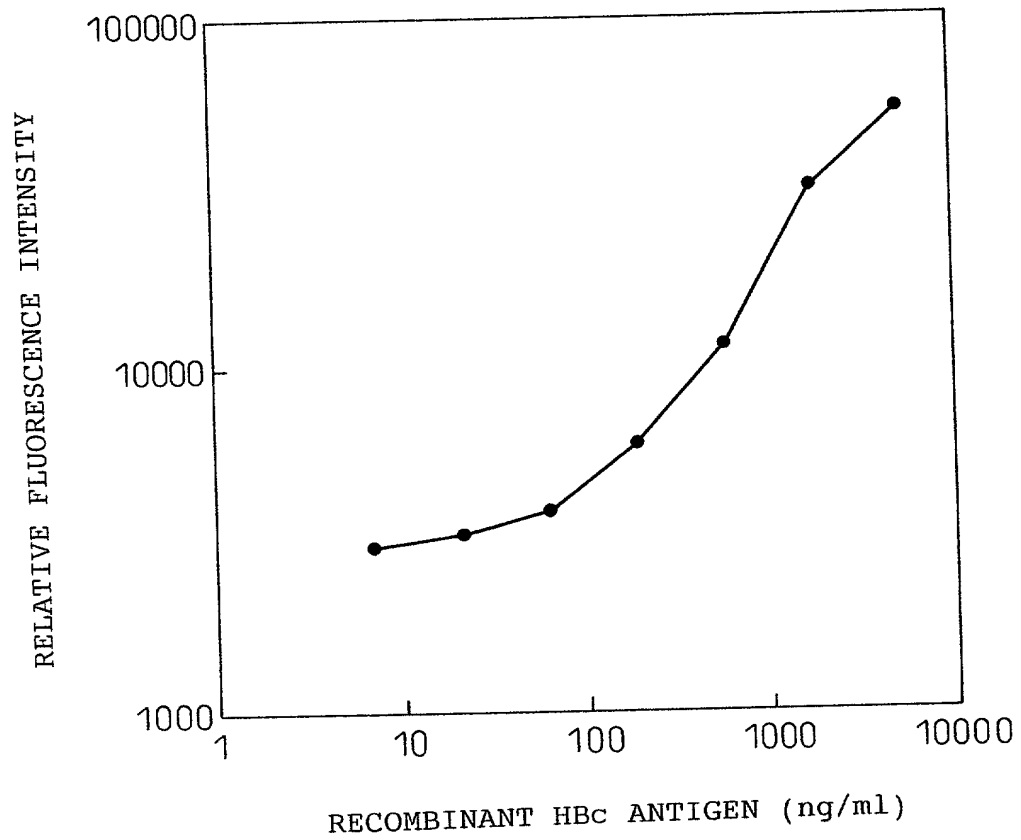


Fig.17



## Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

## 特許出願宣言書

## Japanese Language Declaration

私は、下欄に氏名を記載した発明者として、以下のとおり宣言する：

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

私の住所、郵便の宛先および国籍は、下欄に氏名に続いて記載したとおりであり、

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

名称の発明に関し、請求の範囲に記載した特許を求める主題の本来の、最初にして唯一の発明者である（一人の氏名のみが下欄に記載されている場合）か、もしくは本来の、最初にして共同の発明者である（複数の氏名が下欄に記載されている場合）と信じ、

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

METHODS FOR DETECTION OR MEASUREMENT

OF VIRUSES

その明細書を  
(該当する方に印を付す)

the specification of which

(check one)

☐ ここに添付する。

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ \_\_\_\_\_ 日に出願番号

☒ was filed on August 4, 1998 as

第 \_\_\_\_\_ 号として提出し、

International  
Application Serial No. PCT/JP98/03476

\_\_\_\_\_ 日に補正した。

and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_  
(if applicable)

(該当する場合)

私は、前記のとおり補正した請求の範囲を含む前記明細書の内容を検討し、理解したことを陳述する。

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

私は、連邦規則法典第37部第1章第56条(a)項に従い、本願の審査に所要の情報を開示すべき義務を有することを認める。

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

# Japanese Language Declaration

私は、合衆国法典第35部第119条にもとづく下記の外国特許出願または発明者証出願の外国優先権利益を主張し、さらに優先権の主張に係わる基礎出願の出願日前の出願日を有する外国特許出願または発明者証出願を以下に明記する：

Prior foreign applications  
先の外国出願

9-209515 (Pat. Appln.) Japan	4/August/1997
(Number) (Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(番号) (国名)	(出願の年月日)
9-209522 (Pat. Appln.) Japan	4/August/1997
(Number) (Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(番号) (国名)	(出願の年月日)
10-218136 (Pat. Appln.) Japan	31/July/1998
(Number) (Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(番号) (国名)	(出願の年月日)

Priority claimed  
優先権の主張

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私は、合衆国法典第35部第120条にもとづく下記の合衆国特許出願の利益を主張し、本願の請求の範囲各項に記載の主題が合衆国法典第35部第112条第1項に規定の様態で先の合衆国出願に開示されていない限度において、先の出願の出願日と本願の国内出願日またはPCT国際出願日の間に公表された連邦規則法典第37部第1章第56条(a)項に記載の所要の情報を開示すべき義務を有することを認める：

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.) (出願番号)	(Filing Date) (出願日)
(Application Serial No.) (出願番号)	(Filing Date) (出願日)

(現況) (特許済み、係属中、放棄済み)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
(現況) (特許済み、係属中、放棄済み)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

私は、ここに自己の知識にもとづいて行った陳述がすべて真実であり、自己の有する情報および信ずるところに従って行った陳述が真実であると信じ、さらに故意に虚偽の陳述等を行った場合、合衆国法典第18部第1001条により、罰金もしくは禁錮に処せられるか、またはこれらの刑が併科され、またかかる故意による虚偽の陳述が本願ないし本願に対して付与される特許の有効性を損うことがあることを認識して、以上の陳述を行ったことを宣言する。

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

# Japanese Language Declaration

委任状：私は、下記発明者として、以下の代理人をここに選任し、本願の手續を遂行すること並びにこれに関する一切の行為を特許商標庁に対して行うことを委任する。  
(代理人氏名および登録番号を明記のこと)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

Michael N. Meller, Registration No. 20,779  
Eugene Lieberstein, Registration No. 24645

2

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Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

Michael N. Meller  
(212) 953-3350

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同発明者の署名 日付	Inventor's signature Date Katsumi Aoyagi March 17, 1999
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国籍	Citizenship Japanese
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同第2発明者の署名 日付	Second Inventor's signature Date Chiharu Ohue March 17, 1999
住所	Residence Iruma-gun, Saitama, Japan JX
国籍	Citizenship Japanese
郵便の宛先	Post Office Address C/O TONEN CORPORATION, CORPORATE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, 3-1, Nishi-tsurugaoka 1-chome, Ohi-machi, Iruma-gun, Saitama, Japan

(第六またはそれ以降の共同発明者に対しても同様な情報および署名を提供すること。)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)

第三共同発明者	Full name of third joint inventor, if any <u>Kumiko Iida</u> 300		
第三共同発明者	日付	Third inventor's signature <u>Kumiko Iida</u>	Date March 17, 1999
住 所	Residence Iruma-gun, Saitama, Japan <u>IX</u>		
国 籍	Citizenship Japanese		
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第四共同発明者	Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any <u>Tatsuji Kimura</u> 400		
第四共同発明者	日付	Fourth inventor's signature <u>Tatsuji Kimura</u>	Date March 17, 1999
住 所	Residence Iruma-gun, Saitama, Japan <u>IX</u>		
国 籍	Citizenship Japanese		
私書箱	Post Office Address C/O TONEN CORPORATION, CORPORATE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, 3-1, Nishi-tsurugaoka 1-chome, Ohi-machi, Iruma-gun, Saitama, Japan		

第五共同発明者	Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any <u>Shintaro Yagi</u> 500		
第五共同発明者	日付	Fifth inventor's signature <u>Shintaro Yagi</u>	Date March 17, 1999
住 所	Residence Iruma-gun, Saitama, Japan <u>IX</u>		
国 籍	Citizenship Japanese		
私書箱	Post Office Address C/O TONEN CORPORATION, CORPORATE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, 3-1, Nishi-tsurugaoka 1-chome, Ohi-machi, Iruma-gun, Saitama, Japan		
第六共同発明者	Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any		
第六共同発明者	日付	Sixth inventor's signature	Date
住 所	Residence		
国 籍	Citizenship		
私書箱	Post Office Address		

(第七以降の共同発明者についても同様に  
記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for  
seventh and subsequent joint inventors.)